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By Boris P. Torgasheff

評論報 密勒氏

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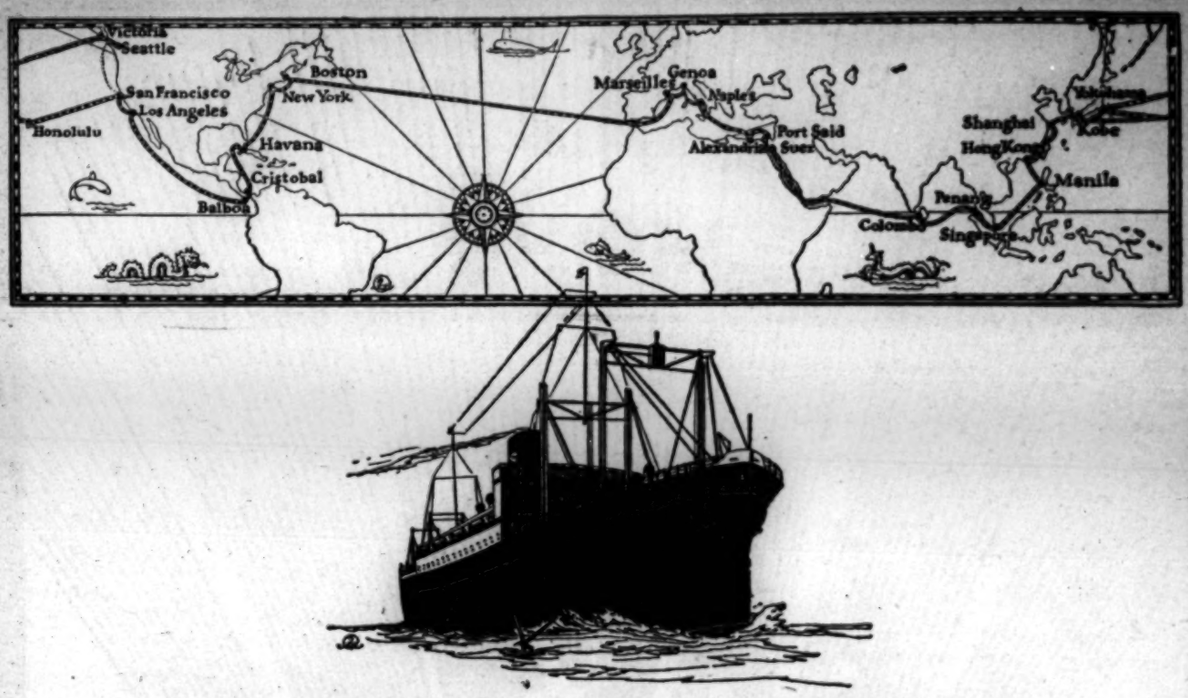

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EUROPE'S NEW SECRET TREATY SENSATION

EUROPE has another secret treaty sensation which promises to even eclipse the sensation produced by the exposure in the Hearst press sometime ago of the secret Anglo-French military agreement (see *The Review* for Nov. 17, 1928). In the case of the secret Anglo-French naval and military understanding the publicity which the pact received in the United States had the practical effect of killing it; hence there is a possibility that the same thing may happen in respect to the new understanding which allegedly links France, Britain and Belgium in a military combination against Germany, Holland and Italy. But whether the alleged pact is killed or not, this whole tendency toward secret alliances and counter-alliances is of tremendous interest to China as was pointed out in our previous discussion of this subject in connection with the allegations pertaining to the Anglo-French pact which was aimed chiefly at the United States and undoubtedly had much to do in causing the U.S. Congress to push through the appropriations for the construction of fifteen new battle-cruisers. The new tendency in Europe toward secret treaties has a still further interest in China and to Americans in this part of the world owing to allegations which have appeared in the press regarding a possible resumption in some form of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which was abrogated at the Washington Conference in 1922. The allegations regarding the latest secret military pact in Europe appeared in the Dutch newspaper *Utrechtsch Dagblad*, published in Amsterdam. The report, which was covered in a Reuter message dated Feb. 24, was as follows,

> "The gist of the document is that, by mutual agreement, each country will mobilize its forces immediately any Power in any way associated with Germany shall mobilize or threaten either or any front. It is laid down that Belgium shall mobilize at least 600,000 men and France 1,200,000.
>
> "The General Staffs of France and Belgium assume that Belgium's potential adversaries are Germany and Holland, while those of France are Germany and Italy and, perhaps, Spain.
>
> "Mention is made that in the event of war against Germany the Belgian forces shall constitute the left wing of the French front and "find themselves reinforced on the extreme left by the British."
>
> "The Convention is valid for 25 years, after which an extension for a future 25 years is possible."

THE PUBLICATION of the original report regarding the secret Franco-British-Belgian military pact was immediately followed by stereotyped denials from the various foreign offices involved. The French Foreign Office declared the report "entirely apocryphal"; while the Belgian Foreign Minister called it a "fantastic forgery." As

for England, the original report from London stated that "it is authoritatively denied that Britain is in any way concerned with the convention between France and Belgium." Another report, however, from London stated that "it was learned that a defensive agreement between France and Belgium had been registered with the League of Nations in 1920, but that its military provisions had not been published in detail." Further it was "pointed out that the Locarno Treaty, anyway, might be regarded as superseding the agreement as the former covers the same ground and goes farther." The Dutch newspaper, *Utrechtsch Dagblad*, naturally came in for its share of criticism for publishing the report about the secret treaty, semi-official statements being issued in both Paris and Brussels "condemning the action of the Dutch newspaper in seeking to compromise the good relations between Belgium and Holland by publishing the alleged revelations." The editor of the Dutch newspaper, however, apparently was not worried at the criticism because he "came back" on Feb. 28 and published the full text of the minutes of an alleged Franco-Belgian military conference held at Brussels from Sept. 7 to 12, 1927. The Dutch Government naturally was interested in the "revelations" and immediately instructed its ambassadors in Brussels and Paris to make inquiries while the Dutch press generally took up the cudgels and declared that "mere declarations that the agreements between the general staffs were for defensive purposes only and were not against the spirit of the League of Nations or the Locarno Pacts, will not be sufficient." As for England the question was brought up in the House of Commons on Feb. 27 and in response to questions by Labor members, Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared, "I have not seen the text of the military agreement..... nor have I any knowledge of the alleged subsequent interpretation of it...Apart from the Locarno Treaty, no agreement involving any military commitment has been concluded since the war between Britain and Belgium and no military agreement or understanding is in existence between the British and any foreign general staff....." Owing to the fact that the alleged secret pact was aimed chiefly at Germany, the publication of the report naturally produced an immediate response in that country, the Socialist and Extreme Nationalist press describing it as "an outrageous and malevolent violation of the League Covenant and of the Locarno Treaty." The Nationalist press quickly seized the opportunity to attack the political opposition over this "latest proof of the complete futility of the Government's policy of conciliation."

THUS we have the whole story of this latest phase of European intrigue, which, as stated in the foregoing is of very great interest in China because of the indirect effect upon the external politics of this country and upon the international political situation in the Far East of these European alignments and counter-alignments. While general denials have been issued from all of the countries involved in the alleged secret military pact, the fact the such "revelations" are constantly being published indicates an under-current of unrest and suspicion which has visible manifestation in the continued increase of armament and military expenditures in practically every country. And all of which is in direct opposition to publicly-expressed desires for world peace as indicated in the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaties and the Kellogg Peace Pacts. The reference to the League of Nations is of special interest to China in this connection due to the fact that M. Avenol, Assistant Secretary-General of the League is now in China for the purpose, to quote his own words, "to convey to the Chinese people the sympathy of the League of Nations for China's aspirations as well as to report on the latest situation of the League." In another address, M. Avenol urged the Chinese to send a strong delegation to the League and expressed the hope that "should China experience difficulties, that she would immediately submit them to the unbiased and impartial experts of the League." There is no questioning the sincerity of M. Avenol and the permanent secretariat of the League, but that they do not have a free hand and are subject to the pressure of the major Powers who control the League goes without saying. This has been indicated time and again in connection with the world opium problem which both China and the United States have repeatedly brought before the League. In every case this question has been settled not in the interests of justice, but in the interests of those so-called Western civilized nations which have a vested interest in the opium and narcotic business. That the increasing world competition for China's trade is almost certain to develop into a dangerous international political issue, goes without saying. Mr. Avenol emphasized this question in one of his addresses in which he urged China to seek the aid of the League in bringing about a peaceful solution of the problems of the Pacific. This is excellent advice, but as stated, China must realize that she is not likely to receive much sympathy for her troubles at Geneva so long as the League of Nations is dominated by the very Powers which are chiefly responsible for the unsettled conditions which prevail in the Far East. For these reasons and many others which might be mentioned, China should be interested in the manifestations of national discord now prevailing in Europe as indicated in the recent allegations pertaining to secret military alliances and counter-alliances. It should constitute a definite warning to China to put her own political and economic house in order—and in view of what is happening elsewhere in the world—her military affairs as well!

WHY THE CHINESE ARE SO SUSPICIOUS!

RECENTLY representatives of important financial interests abroad, have been in Shanghai for the purpose of investigating the possibility of investing in a certain local public utility enterprise. There is no special secret about the matter; it's the Shanghai Municipal Electric Light and Power Plant that we have in mind. After listening to the foreign side of the story some of these representatives of foreign financial interests have interviewed local Chinese political and commercial leaders on the subject. In practically every case they have found the Chinese to be highly suspicious of the whole proposal to dispose of the local municipal electric department. There are many immediate and remote causes for this Chinese suspicion, the first and most outstanding being the reason for the proposed disposal of the plant. The Electricity Department has always been advertised as one of the most efficiently operated municipal electric plants in the world and at the present time is running an advertisement in one of the local newspapers in which it claims to be able to supply power at a lower cost than any privately-operated plant. If this is true, what is behind the sudden propaganda campaign advocating a sale of the plant? Another reason for Chinese suspicion is based on the fact that the plant has been built up largely from revenues supplied in the form of taxes

paid by Chinese interests in the Settlement. Why have the Chinese not been consulted in connection with the proposed sale? Still another reason for Chinese suspicion which is even more fundamental is based on the general Chinese antagonism to the administration of the International Settlement, an antagonism which dates back many years but has been most pronounced since the May 30 incident of 1925 and the propaganda campaigns for foreign armed intervention in the past two years which have been financed by the Shanghai Municipal Council and die-hard foreign interests in this city in the past two years and circulated over the world. These constitute the chief reasons for Chinese suspicion of the scheme to dispose of the Electricity Department and unless these suspicions can be overcome it is going to be most difficult to induce any responsible foreign interest to invest its money in the purchase of the electric plant.

Since the foregoing paragraph was written, the Shanghai Municipal Council has announced the presonnel of a special committee which has been appointed for the purpose of investigating proposals for the purchase of the Electric Light and Power Plant. This committee is composed of Messrs. A. Rurkill and F. N. Matthews (British), Major Arthur Bassett and O. G. Steen (Americans), T. Saito (Japanese), and in addition the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Electricity Department and the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Municipal Council. Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, according to the *Municipal Gazette* for Friday, March 1, informed the members of the Council "that he had been approached by certain financial groups who contemplate making an offer to purchase the Electricity Department as a going concern, and who wish to ascertain the terms on which the Council will be prepared to grant a franchise." Mr. Fessenden then stated that he was not in a position to supply the information and suggested the appointment of a committee, "members of which would act as business advisers to the Council on this most important subject." To refer back to the element of suspicion which exists in Chinese circles in regard to this project for the sale of the Electricity Department, the action of the Council in appointing an exclusively foreign committee will not accomplish much in the direction of removing Chinese suspicion. No one questions the legal right of the Council to dispose of the Electricity Department, providing same is sanctioned by the Ratepayers (tax-payers entitled to vote) at a general meeting but as stated previously it will be exceedingly difficult to dispose of the plant to foreign interests in the face of the general Chinese suspicion or antagonism that exists in respect to the reasons which are inspiring the Council in its apparent efforts to dispose of the plant.

Japan's Complicity in Chang Chung-chang's Shantung Adventure

GENERAL-BARON TANAKA, Japanese Premier, was quoted in an interview circulated by the official Japanese *Toho* news service on Monday, March 4 as declaring,

> *"Despite rumors, in connection with the recent uprising in Shantung by remnants of the old Chihli-Shantung troops, that Gen. Chang Chung-chang has effected a secret understanding with Japan, it can be irrevocably announced that these rumors are absolutely without the least foundation."*

While General-Baron Tanaka may be sincere in his statement that Japan officially has nothing to do with the Chang Chung chang adventure in Shantung Province, the reports from Dairen which have appeared in the *Manchuria Daily News*, the official organ of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway and also from responsible private sources in Dairen, do not coincide with the Japanese Premier's statement. In last week's issue of *The Review* there appeared a full report of the circumstances surrounding Gen. Chang's departure from the Japanese port of Dairen which was reproduced from the Japanese newspaper published in that city. This report indicated that no attempt was made by the Japanese authorities to prevent Gen. Chang's chartering of a Japanese steamer and his departure with an armed body-guard of 250 troops from the Japanese leased territory. The report in our last week's issue stated that Gen. Chang had actually departed from a place within the Japanese zone known as Hoshigaura. An inspection of the map of the Dairen vicinity shows that Hoshigaura is the Japanese name for "Star Beach" the bathing resort adjacent to the city of Dairen and connected by electric street-railway. It is actually only about eight or ten miles from the center of Dairen, probably nearer to the city of Dairen than Woosung at the mouth of the Whangpoo River is distant from the city of Shanghai. In view of the fact that the entire Japanese leased territory, or Kwantung Peninsula is a closely guarded Japanese military zone, it is obvious that Gen. Chang and his 250 armed body-guards could not have departed from Dairen upon a Japanese ship without the prior knowledge of the Japanese military authorities in that district.

However, it is not necessary to speculate further upon this point because definite evidence of Japanese complicity in the Chang Chung-chang adventure is available in a letter received by *The Review* from a reliable authority in Dairen, the letter having been mailed from Dairen on February 25 or some six days following Gen. Chang's departure. The letter in full follows,

Editor, The China Weekly Review:

Sir,—Beginning from about 5 o'clock on the evening of February 19, the main thoroughfare leading through Hoshigaura was crowded with motor-cars carrying Gen. Chang Chung-chang and his colleagues to the Hoshigaura Gulf where the ship which he had chartered from a Japanese company was anchored, the "Yawata Maru" on board which he sailed the same night. Heavy boxes of various sizes, obviously containing ammunition, were rolled out from a number of Chinese-owned houses built along the roadside. These boxes were loaded on the "Yawata Maru" by a large number of rough-appearing Chinese who appeared to be Chang's men of the lower grades. Practically all wore long blue Chinese gowns, but mixed, among them were a number who appeared to be officers for they wore the "makua" or over-jacket with a silk ribbon pinned on the breast.

"When darkness set in those on board the boat gave intermittent signals from flash-lights to those on shore. The Japanese police force in the vicinity which commands the Gulf area, also signaled back and forth. Needless to mention the whole loading of the ship was conducted under the eyes of the Japanese police and military authorities, who despatched a special police-patrol to the main Hoshigaura road while the work was being carried out.

"The "Yawata Maru" after being cleared by the Customs, steered to the Hoshigaura Gulf in order to avoid

the surveillance of the Chinese Maritime Customs officials who are appointees of the National Government, but who, owing to the Japanese control of Dairen, have no police authority within the zone. An editorial note which appeared in the Japanese organ, the *Manchuria Daily News*, argued that the Chinese Customs authorities had no right to interfere with the matter of the "Yawata Maru" *because the Chinese Maritime Customs within the Japanese Kwantung Leased Territory, where the project was carried out is under the Japanese Kwantung Government Administration.*

"On many occasions the Japanese Government has broadcasted to the world that the original despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung was not for the purpose of reinforcing the position of Gen. Chang Chung-chang when he was tupan of that province, or for the purpose of annexing Manchuria, but were only for the purpose of protecting Japanese lives and property. If these Japanese declarations are correct, then one would like to ask the question, 'Why does the Japanese Kwantung Government encourage plots and intrigues against the National Government to be carried out by the reactionary Chinese political refugees who reside within the Japanese military zone at Dairen?' Anything that savors of Chinese nationalism or is suspected of Nationalism within the Japanese zone is always rigorously suppressed.

"Whether or not this fateful voyage of the "Yawata Maru" was escorted by Japanese gun-boats, I shall refrain from stating for lack of documentary proof, but the very act of supplying an outlaw with ammunition and providing him with every facility for departing from the Japanese military zone at Dairen and proceeding to the Shantung coast with the object of defying the National Government, should constitute sufficient proof that Japan is definitely siding with the 'outlaws' for the obvious purpose of prolonging political strife within China."

So much for the documentary phase of Japan's complicity in the Chang Chung-chang adventure in Shantung province. As stated in the account which appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*, the Chang Chung-chang "come-back" is most intimately connected with the negotiations which have been proceeding since last October between the Chinese and Japanese authorities for a settlement of the Tsinan incident and the evacuation of the Japanese troops from Shantung Province. According to the terms of the provisional understanding which had been reached for a settlement of the Tsinan incident in the negotiations between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, and Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, the Japanese troops were to be withdrawn from Shantung before the end of this month. But this preliminary understanding between Wang and Yoshizawa was overturned by General-Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier who refused to concur in the understanding which his own representative had arrived at, despite the fact that Mr. Yoshizawa had informed the National Government that he had been provided with full authority for reaching an understanding with the Chinese National Government. Now we read in the *Manchuria Daily News*, the official Japanese organ in Manchuria, on Feb. 26 that,

> *"The Shantung evacuation by the end of March, having become almost impossible from the present indications, the Japanese Government has decided to ask Parliament for its concurrence in a further appropriation of Yen 2,850,000 for the Expedition to Shantung to cover the period from April to June next."*

Aside from the direct bearing of the Chang Chung-chang adventure in Shantung upon the Sino-Japanese negotiations, through the creation of further turmoil in that province and thus enabling the Japanese to claim that their troops are still necessary in Shantung "for the protection of Japanese lives and property," there are other extraneous political elements involved which have a direct bearing upon the whole question of stabilized political conditions throughout China. Anyone who has any familiarity with political conditions in China realizes the difficulties which are facing the National Government in its plans for national political unification. The Kuomintang Party is not a unified body due to the presence within its ranks of rival military and political factions who have diverse views on the question of the power and control of the Central Government. There are three major political elements, the so-called Kwangsi faction which includes General Li Tsung-jen at Hankow, Li Chai-sum at Canton and Bei Tsung-chi at Peiping. Then there is the so-called Chiang Kai-shek or Chekiang faction which actually controls the National Government at Nanking. And in addition to these two groupings within the Kuomintang there is the Kuominchun or political group affiliated with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang which is affiliated with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Then there is Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Shansi provincial government, who also shares honors for the control of Hopei (formerly Chihli) province with Gen. Bei Tsung-chi of the Kwangsi group. Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces, Kirin, Fengtien and Heilungkiang, constitutes still another grouping which is giving nominal support at least to the Nanking Government.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates at Nanking have been working to bring about a unification of these various units into a centralized National Government. The National Constitution which was adopted last year was a sort of "peace-pact" among these various military and political units, the purpose being a sort of division of authority and power that would permit peaceful conditions to develop in order to enable the inauguration of the reconstruction program and the disbandment of surplus troops. The military conference which was held in Nanking which was participated in by all of the leading generals and political leaders was a further step in the direction of unification and reconstruction. But obviously, peace within China still hangs by a rather slender thread, for anything is likely to disturb the balance and precipitate internal discord that might easily result in an outbreak of actual fighting and a new civil war. And aside from the natural jealousies and rivalries which exist among the various military and political leaders, there is the still further complication involved in the so-called "right" and "left" wings in the Kuomintang, each side feeling that it has the Heaven-sent authority to apply its doctrines or interpretation of the Sun Yat-sen principles in the administration of the country from a domestic standpoint and also from the point of view of its foreign relations.

An understanding of these elements makes it easier to comprehend the possible political complications involved in the Japanese intrigue in Shantung province. Practically all of the old reactionary generals who were driven out of North China by the Naionalist Revolution have sought refuge within the Japanese military zone at Dairen where they have been given for the past several months the fullest opportunity by the Japanese authorities to continue their intrigues against the National Government. The connivance at Chang Chung-chang's come-back in Shantung was only one play in the Japanese game which extends all the way from Shanghai, where the Wang-Yoshizawa negotiations have been held, to Manchuria where Japan ultimately hopes to establish her political and economic suzerainty. As stated in our previous discussion of this question last week the eastern end of the Shantung Peninsula is still occupied by bands of ex-Northern soldiers formerly under Chang Chung-Chang, but which put up the National flag when Gen. Chang was forced to flee. It has

been impossible for the National Government to send troops into this area owing to the presence of the Japanese military forces astride the 250-mile railway which connects Tsinan and Tsingtao. The Japanese military authorities have permitted these former Northern troops in Shantung to maintain regular communications with the Northern reactionary generals in the Japanese zone at Dairen and according to neutral American and British observers, the Japanese boats plying between Tsingtao, Chefoo and Dairen have constantly been transporting ammunition from Dairen to these Northern military bands in Shantung province and also have permitted the former-Northern generals to travel freely back and forth between the two ports.

This situation also has a direct bearing on the political situation in Manchuria where Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, the head of the Government in the Three Eastern Provinces, has declared his allegiance to the National Government, a move which the Japanese exerted themselves to prevent. Some 3,000 "White" Russians, exiles from their own country due to their connection with the counter-revolutionary drives against the Soviet Government, who formerly served with Gen. Chang Chung-chang in Shantung province and in his various military campaigns in the Lower Yangtsze Valley, are still in Manchuria and are awaiting the outcome of Chang's campaign to re-establish himself in Shantung in order to rejoin him. At the time of writing the situation in northern Shantung is still confused, but according to reports from Chefoo there has been no active fighting for several days, lending belief that Gen. Chang and the other former-Northern General, Liu Chien-nien who has been defending Chefoo have reached a compromise whereby Chang will establish his headquarters in that port and thus will have direct communication with the sea for the purpose of obtaining munitions and reinforcements. If Gen. Chang is enabled to re-establish himself at Chefoo behind the protection of the Japanese lines, this will provide a rallying-point for all of the other defeated Northern troops and bandit gangs in North China which have been awaiting an opportunity to stage a come-back and even scores with the National Government. The rebellion of a considerable force of former Northeru troops at Peiping last week, indicates the present tendency which is likely to become general over North China and Manchuria unless the National Government is able to subdue the Japanese-supported Chang Chung-chang rebellion in Shantung.

Owing to the forthcoming Third National Congress of the Kuomintang at Nanking the middle of this month and the political complications therein involved, and the additional complications involved in the rivalry between the Kwangsi and Nanking factions, it is easy to see how the Chang Chung-chang adventure in Shantung province provides a disturbing element that might provide a most serious problem for the National authorities to overcome. The outcome is naturally impossible to forecast, but there is hope that the Chinese political and military authorities of all factions will have sufficient vision to realize the real purpose of the present Japanese intrigue and in consequence will be able to peacefully compose their differences in the face of the major complication provided by the Japanese intrigue, the real purpose of which is too apparent to merit further explanation

Some Elements in the Clausing Tragedy

FIRST LIEUTENANT John G. Clausing, 31 years old, an officer in the United States Marine Corps, and his wife whose maiden name was Miss Ruth Lois Hampton, 28 years of age, are dead as a result of a fire which broke out in the room in which they were sleeping on the night of Sunday, February 24. Lieut. Clausing was a 1920 graduate of Annapolis, his home being at Rawlins, Wyoming, where his step-father resides. Mrs. Clausing's mother resides at Bell Flower, California. They were married on November 3, 1919 at the Church of Transfiguration, New York City. Lieut. Clausing came to China with the U. S. M. C. two years ago, having served previously at Guam, Manila and San Diego. Mrs. Clausing came to China to join her husband about a year ago. The substantial facts in the tragedy are approximately as follows:

The Clausings had been out calling on various friends during Saturday afternoon March 23, and returned to their room at about 9:30 o'clock in the evening. Fire broke out in their apartment at about 2 o'clock in the early morning of Sunday, Feb. 24. The French fire department arrived on the scene at about 2:30 o'clock and found the room occupied by the Clausings and two adjoining rooms in flames. After extinguishing the fire, members of the fire department found Mrs. Clausing's badly burned body lying on the bed, the four posts of the iron bed having dropped through the floor due to the burning of the wood-work underneath. The legs and arms were disconnected from the body and the head was badly burned, it being necessary to remove the body in a blanket. Lieut. Clausing escaped in a dazed condition and dressed only in an under-shirt and trousers and stockings, walked to a friend's house where he asked regarding the whereabouts of his wife whom he apparently thought had escaped from the fire. A coroner's jury, composed of six local American residents, E. C. Stocker, Gardner Crane, C. H. Raven, A. R. Hager, Geo. A. Fitch and J. S. Potter, was summoned to inquire into the circumstances surrounding Mrs. Clausing's death. The coroner's jury was summoned by A. Krisel, U. S. Commissioner and the hearing was conducted by Dr. Geo. Sellett, U. S. District Attorney. While the hearing was still in progress at the U. S. Court Room on Friday afternoon, March 1 at 5:15 o'clock word was received that Lieut. Clausing had suddenly died, the cause of his death being officially stated as Septicaemia, or septic-poisoning resulting from the burns which he received at the fire. An inquest held by the U. S. Marine authorities on Saturday afternoon, March 2 returned a verdict in the case of Lieut. Clausing as "septicaemia (or rather toxic poisoning) resulting from burns received in the fire."

The Coroner's Jury which investigated the matter of Mrs. Clausing's death, concluded its inquiry on Tuesday afternoon, March 5 and issued the following report,

"The Jury find that the body examined by us at the International Funeral Parlors at No. 71 Kiaochow Road at Shanghai, China, at 4:30 o'clock p. m. on the 25th of February, 1929, to be that of Ruth Lois Clausing, a citizen of the United States of America and that she came to her death in her apartment at 140A Route des Soeurs, Shanghai, China, between the hours of 11:15 p. m. of February 23, 1929 and 2:50 a. m. of February 24, 1929 through causes unknown. During this time a fire of unknown origin occurred in her apartment, from the debris of which her charred remains were later removed." (Signed) E. C. Stocker, Gardner Crane, J. S. Potter, C. H. Raven, A. R. Hager and Geo. A. Fitch. The report was approved by A. Kreisel, U. S. Court Commissioner who served as Coroner.

The foregoing constitutes the substantial facts in what immediately became and promises to remain one of the most baffling mysteries that has occurred since the establishment of foreign courts in China. More than twenty witnesses were examined, including the Russian proprietor and other tenants of the house where tha Clausings resided, the Chinese servants, fellow officers of Lieut. Clausing in the U. S. M. C., persons who observed the fire and the removal of Mrs. Clausing's body, members of the French Concession police department and fire brigade, etc. About

the only conclusion that one can gain from a perusal of the evidence which appeared in the local newspapers is that Lieut. Clausing and his wife were under the influence of intoxicants when they returned to their home at about 9.30 o'clock on Saturday evening. The evidence of other Marine officers whom Lieut. Clausing and his wife had visited during the afternoon as well as the reports of the Russian proprietor of the rooming-house and the servants all confirmed that point. Of the two Mrs. Clausing appears to have been more under the influence of liquor than her husband, although it was stated that he had on previous occasions been disciplined by his superior officers for similar offences. What happened after they retired to their room will always be shrouded in mystery, since the evidence of other occupants of the house is conflicting. Some of the tenants testified as to having heard a dispute and sounds of a scuffle, but the evidence was not conclusive. Statements made by Lieut. Clausing immediately following the fire and a few hours afterwards also were somewhat conflicting, the testimony all indicating that he was in a dazed condition, probably as a result of the drinks which he had consumed during the afternoon. His statements indicated that he had awakened his wife and thought she had escaped from the fire, although he is reported to have declared to the officials that he had no definite remembrance of anything that happened in their room. from 10:30 o'clock on Sunday night until about 2:30 in the morning when he escaped from the room in a badly burned condition. The Chief of the French Fire Department who was the first to enter the room after the fire had been extinguished, testified that he found Mrs. Clausing's charred body upon the bed; that he carried the body to the verandah and found the legs and hands missing. The body was wrapped in a blanket and removed from the premises. Dr. W. K. Nance, local American physician and surgeon, who examined the body the next day testified as to its condition, stating that a portion of the skull was also missing; that a part of the bone on the left temple was fractured and there was also a fracture on the right side of the face; that the scalp was burnt away completely. The French fireman who removed the body from the bed to the verandah was not able to say whether the body had struck anything while being moved, as the passage-way was narrow and it was rather dark, etc. Dr. J. K. Manion, physician attached to the Fourth Regiment, U. S. M. C. corroborated the evidence of Dr. Nance and also told of the serious nature of the burns suffered by Lieut. Clausing which were chiefly on the hands and arms, shoulder-blades and neck and that his hair had been singed.

This constitutes the essential facts brought out by evidence and upon which the Coroner's Jury based its findings in the death of Mrs. Clausing, that is, from "causes unknown" and that a fire of "unknown origin" occurred in the apartment, etc. Since both are dead there is no purpose to be served by a further consideration of the details. There are sound reasons however, for a consideration of two elements intimately concerned with the tragedy—liquor and publicity. Lieutenant Clausing and his wife would both be alive today, had it not been for the liquor element. From this standpoint the tragedy constitutes the best prohibition argument that has been presented to the residents of this city which has always rather glorified in its shame as the "world's wettest port." One does not have to be a fanatic on the question of prohibition to realize the harm which the foreign residents of Shanghai do to themselves and the prestige of the white race by the unrestricted sale of imported alchoholic beverages that has always cursed this city. The Chinese people are not prohibitionists, but they have learned to consume their native rice-wine in moderation,it being not uncommon for foreigners to reside in China for years without ever observing an intoxicated Chinese. It is only the foreigners in China who degrade themselves by an excessive use of alcohol and whether one is an advocate of prohibition or not, there can be no questioning the fact that lack of any restiction whatever on the sale of intoxicants by the foreign settlements, has much to do with the prevalence or even *fashionableness* of excessive use of alcohol in this city. This is particularly true of the foreign defense forces quartered in Shanghai, for any of the commanding officers will certify that despite strict orders, it is utterly impossible through disciplinary measures to prevent the excessive use of alcoholics and evils that go with it.

As to the question of publicity in connection with the Clausing tragedy, it is no secret that the American authorities have been severely criticized by other foreign nationals in Shanghai "for permitting the Clausing case to become public." "If this had happened in the 'so-and-so' community, not a word would have appeared in the newspapers," is an expression that is commonly heard on every side. Well, the only answer which the Americans have to make on this score is that this is the American way of doing things; or to put it another way, it is not the American way to "cover-up" unpleasant incidents as is the practice in certain other foreign communities in the Far East. It was first suggested that the Clausing case should be heard in *camera*, that is, in private and that the newspaper reporters should be excluded, but as soon as it was definitely determined that there were certain elements of mystery with a suggestion of foul play, the American authorities unanimously decided that the hearing should be held in the open court-room in the presence of representatives of the press. And so it was held and every possible effort was made to bring out all of the details in order that there could be no suggestion of "covering-up" unpleasant facts. The determination to face facts, regardless of their unpleasantness, constitutes an element of strength in national character and the American officials are to be congratulated on that score. The ability to face unpleasant incidents under conditions of national jealousies which prevail in these little foreign communities in the Far East enhances national prestige rather than detracts from it. One of the British newspapers in Shanghai, *The China Press* published an editorial during the course of the inquiry into the Clausing tragedy, which was a thinly-veiled attempt to imply that such incidents could not happen anywhere except in the American community. Here are a few sentences from the editorial that show the implication, "The Great War proved over and over again that it is not the rowdy who is brave, but the gentleman .... But more than anything else one may notice in Shanghai the value of discipline and of good conduct. And the British army is a good example of it. There has been little intoxication and few quarrels with soldiers in other uniforms..... Europe is breeding gentlemen and may be proud of it. . . ."

Japanese Launching Development Projects in Manchuria

The *Kuo Min* news agency on March 7 issued a report from Mukden staing that the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway is planning to launch a movement for developing agriculture in Manchuria and Mongolia, the real object being a colonization scheme for Japanese settlers. The sum of $20,000,000 has been appropriated for the purpose.

Sino-Japanese Negotiations Still at Deadlock

THE RECORD TO DATE

October 19—General-Baron Tanaka, Japanese Premier and concurrently Foreign Mininter sent S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, to Nanking to confer with officials of the National Government for the purpose of trying to reach an understanding in order that formal negotiations might be undertaken. Mr. Yada, however, was not provided with any credentials for conducting actual negotiations, hence his activities at Nanking can only be classed as "conversations."

October 26.—General-Baron Tanaka sent Hachiro Arita, chief of the Asia Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office and Koichi Nishida, acting Japanese Consul-General at Tsinan, Shantung Province, to Nanking supposedly for the purpose of "checking up" on the reports regarding the Nanking situation which Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai had submitted to Tokyo regarding the attitude of the National Government.

November 10—General-Baron Tamaka is alleged to have sent a secret confidential agent named Kono Ryonei to Nanking for a private conversation with General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National State Council, apparently for the purpose of "checking up" on reports which Messrs. Arita and Nishida had made regarding the situation at the National Capital and also, according to report, for further "checking up" on Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai.

November 19—S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who initiated the Nanking "conversations" and who returned to Shanghai after a stay of six days in the National Capital, returned to Nanking for still further conversations with Dr. C. T. Wang, the National Minister for Foreign Affairs.

November 23—Negotiations between S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, and Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister, definitely break down and both issue statements, the reason for the break-down being unknown but supposedly on account of Japan's refusal to withdraw her troops from Shantung as a preliminary to the opening of definite "negotiations" for a settlement of outstanding problems between the two countries.

November 23—Although the "conversations" between Yada and Wang are discontinued, Mr. Yada opens "conversations" with T. V. Soong, National Minister of Finance on the question of the China tariff and also, according to report, on the question of China's refunding the defaulted Japanese loans from the increased customs revenues expected to result from China's tariff autonomy program.

December 4—Consul-General Yada demands of Mr. Soong that China must agree to the refunding of Japan's defaulted debts from the increased customs revenues before Japan will agree to China's plans for increasing of the tariff schedules. Chinese papers state Mr. Soong refused to consider the Nishihara loans at all, but that he did agree in principle to a refunding of the "legitimate" Japanese loans and as good faith offered to set aside the sum of $5,000,000 as the first year's payment of interest on the old unsecured Japanese loans.

December 7—S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai refuses to accept China's official Note announcing the new tariff schedules which China intends to enforce on February 1, 1929. The other foreign consuls at Shanghai, including the American and British, accept the Notes and draft of schedules and forward them to their Legations in Peiping.

December 11—Takejiro Tokonami, president of the Shinto Club, a Japanese political organization, occupying a "neutral" position in the Diet, accompanied by Mr. Akatsuka, former Minister to Austria, Lieut-General Idogawa, retired militarist, and a staff of about a dozen secretaries arrive in Nanking, supposedly on a private mission for the purpose of investigating the political situation at Nanking.

January 25.—General-Baron Tanaka announces at a meeting of the Privy Councillors in Tokyo that "the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese tariff pact may be taken as Japan's *de facto* recognition of the National Government, but since recognition requires a legal form, it cannot be said to be complete recognition unless the Japanese Government formally recognizes the National Government with a formal Note. The matter regarding Japan's recognition of National China depends upon the outcome of the negotiations on various outstanding Sino-Japanese issues, which are to be conducted between Mr. Yoshizawa and the National Government." This statement by General-Baron Tanaka constituted the first definite information from Tokyo that Japan had negotiated a tariff treaty with China and probably would not raise objections to the coming into effect of the new Chinese tariff schedules on February 1.

January 25.—Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, who has been in Tokyo for several months, arrives in Nanking and opens negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang on outstanding Sino-Japanese questions, the official Japanese *Toho* news agency report stating that negotiations are to be started, first of all on the Tsinan incident.

January 26.—Chinese Ministry of Railways announces that protracted negotiations between representatives of the Ministry and the Japanese Consul at Tsinan on the question of resuming transportation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway through the Japanese military zone at Tsinan, Shantung, have broken down owing to the conditions which the Japanese military have imposed respecting the inspection of trains which the Chinese declared to constitute an infringement upon their sovereignty.

January 28.—Official Japanese *Toho* news agency announces that Mr. Yoshizawa planned to return to Shanghai, it being "learned on good authority" that the negotiations between Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. Wang were "on the whole a repetition of the Wang-Yada preliminary negotiations and that though the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung was the principal topic, no reference was made to any concrete measures for the evacuation of the Japanese troops. In short, the Sino-Japanese parleys have resulted in no agreement, but it is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa is giving a dinner-party this evening in honor of Dr. Wang." A later Chinese report stated that Dr. Wang didn't attend the dinner-party, pleading illness.

January 29.—Report from Tokyo states that "owing to his success" in negotiating the new Sino-Japanese tariff understanding, Mr. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai is to be recalled to Tokyo and it is not known whether he will be promoted to a new post or sent back to Shanghai.

January 29.—Official *Toho* report from Nanking states that Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. Wang held another conference and exchanged views concerning the "whole of the pending questions existing between Japan and China." After the meeting Mr. Yoshizawa told the Japanese newspaper correspondents that he had discussed the Tsinan incident as well as the anti-Japanese movement now prevailing in China. "On the whole, I can inform you that effective conversations were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere and I am expecting to hold another meeting with Dr. Wang within a few days," stated Mr. Yoshizawa who explained that he was returning to Shanghai where he hoped further negotiations would be held, "the opinions of both delegates being very close due to the conciliatory attitude . . . thus throwing a light on the future of Sino-Japanese negotiations."

January 30.—Japanese Privy Council, according to *Reuter* report from Tokyo, formally approves the China Tariff Agreement and notifies the Japanese Charge d'Affairs in Peiping to sign accordingly.

January 31.—*Reuter* report from Tokyo quotes "official circles" in the Japanese Government as declaring that the signing of the China Tariff Agreement only recognized the "Interim Tariff" and did not constitute recognition of tariff autonomy or actual recognitton of the National Government; Japanese Government Spokesman also alleged that China had agreed to recognize the legality of Japan's "unsecured" loans made to China and in addition had agreed to set aside $5,000,000 from the increased tariff revenues toward repayment of Japan's loans. Chinese officials denied Japanese allegations regrading "recognition" of Japan's unsecured loans and stated that China had sent identic notes to nine nations, including Japan, asking them to send representatives to China for purposes of discussing the refunding of defaulted loans and that Japan's unsecured loans would have to go into the same pot with the unsecured loans of other countries.

February 5.—Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. Wang hold conference in Shanghai which lasts for 10 hours, at conclusion of which Dr. Wang was quoted by the official Chinese *Kuo Min* news agency as stating that an agreement had been reached and that formal negotiations would be conducted in Nanking "as soon as the details can be worked out." Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate, was quoted by the official Japanese *Toho* news service as stating, "It may be safely said that as the result of this parley, the Sino-Japanese negotiations on the Tsinan affair have been almost brought to a successful conclusion."

February 8.—Dr. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa meet in Shanghai, supposedly for the purpose of initialing the documents for formal settlement of the Tsinan incident, when Mr. Yoshizawa informs Dr. Wang that upon instructions from Tokyo he cannot agree to the understanding previously agreed upon on February 5 that both sides are to pay damages resulting from the Tsinan incident subject to the findings of a joint Sino-Japanese commission of investigation. Mr. Yoshizawa proposed as a counter-measure that both sides should forego claims for damages, but the Chinese refused to consider this on the grounds that 5,000 Chinese citizens were killed and Chinese property was damaged to the extent of several millions of dollars. Sino-Japanese negotiations again deadlocked.

February 13.—After prolonged negotiations between officials of the Chinese Ministry of Railways and the Japanese military authorities at Tsinan, the Japanese agree to permit the Chinese Railway Administration to operate a certain number of freight trains over the Tientsin-Pukow Railway through the Japanese military zone about Tsinan. Japanese conditions are not disclosed, but according to reports appearing in the Chinese press, the freight trains must not exceed five miles per hour and must be subject to inspection by the Japanese military when they enter the Japanese zone from either the north or the south. No mention was made in the report regarding permission being granted to the Chinese to resume operation of passenger trains on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

February 21.—*Reuter* report from Tokyo stated that Japanese Minister Yoshizawa had received instructions to reopen negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang for a settlement of the Tsinan incident and that the National Government had been notified accordingty. The report did not disclose the content of Minister Yoshizawa's instructions, but a Japanese *Nippon Denpo* message from Shanghai appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* on Feb. 15 stated that Mr. Yoshizawa had recommended to Tokyo that (1) Japan is to consent to China's proposal for the creation of a joint-inquiry commission; and (2) that China is to consent to the limitation of the scope of the inquiry of the commission regarding damages as well as other curtailments of the commission's powers.

February 26.—Namoru Shigemitsu, newly appointed Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai in place of Mr. Yada who was recalled, in an interview with representative of official *Toho* news agency stated that he planned to follow the instructions of Mr. Yoshizawa and denied that Baron Tanaka had given him any new instructions to be handed to Mr. Yoshizawa regarding the Sino-Japanese negotiations.

February 27.—General-Baron Tanaka, Japanese Premier, in interview regarding Sino-Japanese situation declared that the Japanese Government "had no intentions either to take any measures for the reopening of the negotiations with China, or to bring the negotiations to a close, but to watch the course of events, simply awaiting what attitude China plans to take toward this question."

February 27.—Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister, in an interview circulated by the *Kuo Min* news agency "did not appear hopeful over the Sino-Japanese outlook," but stated that it would be incorrect to say that the pourparlers between Mr. Yoshizawa and himself had been completely broken off. Dr. Wang also expressed the opinion that while Mr. Yoshizawa seemed inclined to adopt an attitude conducive to a successful conclusion of the negotiations, that apparently the Tanaka Government was stubbornly over-riding its representative's desire to reach a settlement. Dr. Wang said, "until the Tanaka Cabinet awakens to the fact that a Sino-Japanese settlement of outstanding problems is impossible unless there is a radical change in Japan's policy toward this country, I see little hope of any satisfactory results from a resumption of conversations with Mr. Yoshizawa."

March 1.—It is definitely announced by the National Ministry of Railways that negotiations which had been proceeding between a representative of the Ministry and the Japanese military authorities at Tsinan for a resumption of passenger-train service through the Japanese military zone at Tsinan, had broken down, the Chinese refusing to agree to the Japanese conditions pertaining to searching of passengers.

March 1.—Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway Company gives 20 foreign newspaper correspondents stationed in Peiping a free tour of Manchuria under Japansse auspices "for the purpose of inspecting conditions in Manchuria."

March 4.—General-Baron Tanaka, Japanese Premier, quoted by official Japanese *Toho* agency as saying "While it is true that the Sino-Japanese negotiations between Dr. C. T. Wang and K. Yoshizawa are at a deadlock, it cannot be considered that they have broken down. Both parties concerned are now trying to devise means for resuming the negotiations. Though a certain sort of decision has been reached in the mind of both parties, they are compelled to look for an opportune time for the resumption due to their respective domestic affairs.

March 5.—Official Japanese *Toho* news agency dispatch from Tokyo states that "since there is at present no sign of the Sino-Japanese negotiations on the Tsinan incident being brought to a sucessful conclusion in the near future, the Japanese Government has decided to bring before the Diet in a day or so a supplementaro budget, amounting to Yen 2,580,000 covering the expenese of the Japanese contingents in Shantung. General-Baron Tanaka and other high officials of the Foreign Office conferrred yesterday over the substance of the Government's instructions to be issued to Mr. Yoshizawa who has lately asked the Foreign Office for further instructions."

March 6.—Unconfirmed report from Nanking states the National Government is planning to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese Government alleging direct Japanese complicity in the come-back of Gen. Chang Chung-chang to Shantung Province.

March 6.—Mr. Mori, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for Japan in interview circulated by *Toho* news agency states, "There is no truth in the reports that Mr. Yoshizawa has asked the Japanese Government for further instructions on pending Sino-Japanese questions, but it is true that we have received a report from the Japanese Minister on the subject and are considering it. It is unlikely that new instructions will be sent until the Government can determine the facts regarding the changed situation in China. It appears that the views of Dr. Wang and Mr. Yoshizawa are gradually approaching each other.

March 7.—Chinese *Ta Chung* news agency report from Nanking denies the possibility of a resumption of the Sino-Japanese negotiations and quotes a spokesman of the National Foreign Office as saying that no arrangements have been made for Dr. Wang to see Mr. Yoshizawa and none will be made until the Japanese Minister "can show that the Tokyo Government is agreeable to China's minimum demands." Chow Lung-huang, Director of the Asiatic Bureau of the National Foreign Office states he has been seeing Mr. Yoshizawa's secretary in Shanghai and in an interview circulated by the *Toho* agency states it is unlikely that Dr. Wang will return to Shanghai for a resumption of negotiations for more than two weeks.

American Airplanes at Hankow Make Successful Flight

A trial flight of the five Ryan airplanes which recently arrived from America was successfully completed at Hankow February 21 by members of the Wu-Han Aeronautical Association, when the airplanes circled over the city 15 times before landing at the airdrome. The planes are to be named respectively *Hankow, Siangyang, Changsha, Ichang* and *Yangtszekiang.*

The Wu-Han Aeronautical Association has inserted advertisements in the local newspapers stating that a commercial passenger and freight service between Hupeh and Hunan will shortly be inaugurated. Special excursion tickets are being offered for sale at $18 for first class and $10 for second trips over the Wu-Han district. The Association has also announced the opening of a training-school for pilots. Chen Chia-kan, Chinese rubber magnate in the Straits Settlements, has written to the Wu-Han authorities offering to donate two airplanes for demonstration purposes.

The Communist Farce

To the Editor *The China Weekly Review*:—

Trotsky, it will be remembered, was expelled from Moscow in the early part of last year, following, though not immediately the fall of the Wuhan Regime. Trotsky's ideal was a world revolution with his eyes on Western Europe. Stalin's was a 'Russia-first' policy with his eyes on China.

For good or ill, Stalin rather strengthened his position by the expulsion of Trotsky. And incidentally, it was in this struggle that the slogan of Red Imperialism was first invented by Trotsky in connection particularly with Stalin's policy with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The failure of the Soviets in Russia to win over Eugene Chen and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen when they visited Russia last year marked the end of the Soviet's effort to draw close the left-wingers, of the Mrs. Sun-Chen pact, to the Communists as headed by Ten En-tah.

One point which ever needs to be made clear is that the Third International is above the Soviets' Union. On the contrary the Soviets' Union directs the Third International. It has been well said by a Britisher that the Third International is the Downing Street of the Soviets' Union. Anyhow, the hand behind the Third International belongs to Stalin and Stalin's policy is unmistakably a 'Russia-first' policy. Hence it may be said that the Chinese Communists are forsaking their own country for Russia. This stupidity is being much lamented upon by European and American newspaper correspondents in Moscow. But the difficulty was that the Chinese Communists, very much more than Communists of other lands, never used their own brains; they believed what they were told by their Russian 'advisors' and acted accordingly. They were utterly blind, so to speak, and it had been wisely suggested in some quarters that it would be much more thorough and efficient in curbing the activities of Chinese Communists if such Russian 'advisors' were placed in prison.

That the Soviet Regime is a failure and is endangering the economic existence of the Russian people is most clear to those who have stayed in that country even for a while, as an ordinary student or worker. The last point is important because no foreign delegate or noted visitor, Communist or no, can have any real Chinese to study Russia there. So the Chinese students of the Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow are in this way privileged; they can see with their own eyes, at least at times Those who had seen enough and got tired of the Communist farce began to criticize the Regime and especially the Soviet's policy with regard to China. Inevitably such voices were communicated to the Ogpu, a much more comprehensive organization than Scotland Yard in Great Britain. It immediately gave out warnings to such 'rebellious' individuals which the latter ignored. Then finally they were put into prison.

In Moscow there are several modern prisons which are always ready to be shown to foreign visitors. But, God knows, those places are only for the treatment of civil and other miscellaneous cases. They have secret prisons for political cases, with scanty food and barbarism beyond description.

Chinese students who were put into such prisons this last year alone numbered eighty strong.

Nanking, March 2, 1929. HAN LIH-WU

Mixed Court President Delivers Ultimatum to Consular Body

During the past several months there had been numerous instances of friction between the foreign deputies of various nationalities who sit as representatives of the Consular Body at the Mixed Court in Shanghai, and the Chinese Judges. The situation has now come to a "showdown" by the Chinese authorities having lodged a protest with the Consular Body and by Dr. Ho Shih-tseng, president of the court issuing an ultimatum demanding an apology from J. Van den Berg, Netherlands Consular official, who is one of the Senior Consul's deputies. The Provisional Court head demands that an expression of regret be made within seven days failing which, it is threatened, the Court will refuse to cooperate with Mr. Van den Berg.

The communication containing the demand and threat was sent direct to Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General and Senior Consul, last Saturday afternoon. The seven day period, therefore, elapses to-day.

Dr. Ho's demand is the sequel to the suspension on February 23 of Tsu Ts-ching, a Chinese lawyer, for alleged misconduct. In endorsing the charge sheet, Mr. Van den Berg ordered that the suspension be effective for three months or until such time as Mr. Tsu makes "a proper retraction and apology." Mr. Van den Berg's action was taken as result of Mr. Tsu interrupting hearing of a criminal case to hand to Judge Kuh two documents, one a petition and the other a power of attorney, connected with the trial.

The hearing which Mr. Tsu interrupted involved four coolies charged with extortion, illegal imprisonment and larceny. They are alleged to have stolen property worth $43 from Tseu Wei-sing and Mrs. Tsai Nyien-sz, illegal imprisonment of the latter and extortion of $50 from the two. Attorney Tsu's petition, handed to Judge Kuh, contained charges of adultery made by the woman's husband, Tsai Jui-ling, and her father-in-law. The other document was a power of attorney appointing Mr. Tsu to act for the two Tsais.

Judge Kuh ruled that the petition must be filed in the regular way throngh the Chief Clerk's office and that since no charge of adultery was then before the court, Mr. Tsu had no standing. Mr. Tsu refused to submit to the court's ruling and persisted in demanding that Mrs. Tsai be ordered to put up bail, aithough she was a complainant, not a a defendant, in the action.

Deputy Van den Berg strongly opposed the suggestion and pointed out that in a case heard recently a counter-charge was proved an attempt at blackmail, Mr. Tsu ignored Mr. Van den Berg's ruling and on Judge Kuh's refusal to allow the charge of adultery shouted in what Deputy Van den Berg described on the charge sheet as a "most improper and reprehensible manner." Mr. Tsu was only silenced when he was forcibly led from the court by police officers who acted on Mr. Van den Berg's instructions.

Municipal Council Elections Maintain Status Quo

The elections for members to the Shanghai Municipal Council, held Monday and Tuesday, March 4 and 5, brought out a record vote, owing to the fact that contrary to what has usually been the case in previous years there was a plethora of candidates. Altogether two Americans, 8 British, two Japanese and one Swiss had been nominated. Of these, the following were elected the names being given in order of the number of votes received. The names of the firms with which the newly elected Councillors are connected is given in parentheis:

*K. Fukushima (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha). Japanese;
T. Funatsu (Japanese Consulate). Japanese;
*H. E. Arnhold (Arnhold and Co.). British;
E. B. Macnaghten (B.A.T.) British;
C. H. French (Andersen, Meyer and Co.). American;
G. W. Sheppard (Jardine, Matheson and Co). British;
*A. D. Bell (Barlow and Co.). British;
*V. G. Lyman (formerly with Standard Oil Co). American;
P. W. Massey (Holyoak, Reiss, Massey, and Co). British.

Those marked with asterisk are members of the Council who have been re-elected.

The following is a list of the unsuccessful candidates:
J. E. B. de Courcy (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank).
G. E. Marden (Marden and Co.).
H. J. Burkhardt (Burkhardt, Amidani and Co.
A. E. N. Howard (Anti-Communist Entente)

The total number of votes recorded was 1,292, and this is a record. This may seem strange to readers not acquainted with the local situation, but the system of control which was established three-quarters of a century ago when Shanghai first started to emerge from the rice paddies has been continued ever since, namely that the voting is restricted to land owners and to a selected class of tenants, with the result that most foreign residents are disfranchised, as of course also are the more than a million Chinese residents, many of whom are bankers, merchants, diplomats and successful men in all walks of life. It has been the history of Shanghai that its Municipal control has remained in the hands of the old vested business interests, and this year's election, despite the interest taken and the attempted injection of "new blood" has brought exactly the same result as of old.

A Unique Plan to Restore the Yellow River Bridge

Captain Bernard Smith, an American army engineer formerly stationed in the Philippnes who recently inspected the damage done to the Yellow River Bridge when Chang Chung-chang's army retreated last year, has proposed a plan of repair which will take advantage of the fact that the bridge which was originally designed for double track has actually only had one track. Therefore he says that an additional load of about 80 metric tons per panel point can be applied without overloading the bridge. A convenient way of applying this load would be to suspend boats or other containers from each of the panel points and to load them to 80 tons with sand. The proposed method of restoration involves running a loaded train onto the overhanging arm and the suspended span, and to bring the weight on the bridge up to double track loading. The proposed plan of restoration (or any other) will probably, however, await the settlement of the Tsinan incident.

The Downfall of Railway Feudalism in China

(Special Nanking Correspondence)

Since the reign of militarism in China, the Chinese Government railways were under the domination of the warlords. Thus the means of national communication became instruments of self-aggrandisement. Government properties in the service of the public became private tools whose interests run directly opposite to those of the public. Needless to say, under those circumstances, mismanagement prevailed and corruption abounded. Rolling stock was misused, left to rot and even occasionally purposely destroyed. Repairs were lacking. The railways deteriorated. Never since the construction of the Chinese Government railways have their condition and service been at such a low ebb.

At the successful completion of the Northern Punitive Expedition, the National Government, realizing the importance of improving on the existing railways and constructing new ones, established, especially for these works, the Ministry of Railways and placed these duties on one of the Kuomintang's most capable and energetic leaders, Sun Fo. He knows full well the importance of railways and the deplorble conditions under which the operating government lines are eking out their existence. So Minister Sun Fo prescribed a dose for the prevailing disease of the nation's arteries by formulating an administrative policy in the form of a resolution presented to the State Council of which Minister Sun Fo is a member. In his resolution, he set out clearly two things, namely, the Centralization of Railway Administration and the Independence of Railway Finance. From Mr. Sun Fo's assumption of duties in the new Ministry to date he has been laboring for the accomplishment of his policies, *i. e.* to raise necessary funds for the construction of new lines and to centralize the control and improve on the management of the existing ones. The former is by no means an easy task in that it requires sound credit to attract foreign investment. And for the Chinese themselves to raise the enormous sums of money for railway construction in the immediate future after such a protracted period of civil war and destruction thereof is next to impossible. Besides sound credit and unimpeachable guarantee for investment, efficient management and good maintenance of the operating lines are prerequisites. In other words, before adequate capital for the building of new lines comes in, improvement on the existing ones must be made first. But as the Chinese Government Railway situation stood in the last ten years, no improvement can be effected until the railways, instead of being controlled by the provincial government and local warlords, come under the control of the Ministry. So Sun Fo's first step is to get the control of the existing lines and to stop the chaos rising out of railway feudalism.

The End of Feudalism

A very brief review of the history of the Government Railways in the last twelve years in point of actual control is necessary before any further discussion of the topic will be entered into. Prior to the unification, for more than ten years, the military governors grabbed whatever railway they could. The railways, one and all, were controlled by the provincial warlords. In the case of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, one line was cut into two, one part of it controlled by Shansi and the other by Mukden. The Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications, the highest administrative office of Government Railways, was entirely put out of commission. Railway administration was feudalistic in character and practice. Railway feudalism worked hand in hand with military feudalism. Only about 40% of the formerly locally controlled lines are back to their old master. Much worse than the old, a new form of railway feudalism sprang up in Shantung when Japan occupied Tsinanfu by brute force. She blocks up traffic in the heart of the the Tientsin-Pukow Line. When the militarists controlled the railways, the worst they ever did was to make use of them to their own advantage at the expense of the lines and to the inconvenience of the public. But this Japanese form of railway feudalism is a dog-in-the-manger kind. Japan occupies the railway. She does not use it. She would not let anybody use it. Communication of that part of the line under occupation is suspended. Workshops are closed. Rolling stocks are detained, not for their own use, but to be left to rot. Along the Tsingtao-Shuntehfu Railway and in the Tsinanfu section of the Tientsin-Pukow Line, a socalled "railway zone", a castle of Japanese railway feudalism in China, is created. On the pretext of protecting their own nationals, troops are sent out. Thus property of the Chinese Government on the service of the Chinese public was occupied by force by Japanese soldiers who put its function of commercial transportation out of commission. A center of Chinese communications becomes barrack grounds for Japanese soldiers. Military weakness compels China to submit to such gross injustice for the time being. But justice will win after all. The longer Japan occupies these lines and the further Japanese railway feudalism in China develops, the more hard feelings against Japan will be created among the Chinese. The false impression of a disrupted and disturbed China that Japan aims to create by the presence in Shantung of troops can not last. Nor can Japan deceive the world and block China's unity forever. The time will come when justice will reign over force and the Japanese troops will have to leave their forcefully occupied territory. Only then will that part of the Tientsin-Pukow Railways come under the direct control of the National Government. Up to the time of the establishment of the Ministry of Railways, no change in the *de facto* status of the railways was effected. Those lines formerly under the control of the tuchuns, in spite of political unity, either as a matter of habit or convenience still remained under the provincial governments or the branch political councils. Since Sun Fo has been Minister of Railways, he has succeded in getting from the provincial and branch political council authorities, five lines. Early in the establishment of the Ministry, the Kiangsi Railway, 86 miles, running from Nanchang to Kiukiang, was handed back to the Ministry by the Kiangsi Provincial Government. Sometime last month Vice-Minister Wang Cheng reported the assumption of the active control of the Peiping-Mukden Railway. Later the Canton Branch Political Council telegraphed to Minister Sun Fo to the effect that the Canton-Hankow, the Canton-Samsui and the Canton-Kowloon Railways, for more than ten years under the control of the Kuangtung Provincial Government and later under the control of the Canton Branch Political Council were to be handed back to the Ministry. These five lines and their branches cover a distance of 1,579½ miles, constituting almost one-quarter of the total mileage of the whole Government Railway system. This means that almost 25% of the Government Railways has gone back to the Government and that almost 25% of railway feudalism is overthrown. It also means that almost 25% of the Government Railways will stand a chance for systematic and efficient management and good maintenance.

The Recalcitrants

This, however, is only the beginning of the downfall of Railway feudalism. There are still the Peiping-Suiyuan, the Taokow-Chinghua, the Lunghai, the Kirin-Changchun, the Chengchiatun-Taonan, and the Shantung Railways altogether 2,136 miles, constituting about 30% of the total mileage still remaining under local control.

Lines Under Foreign Control

Added to these is a third form of railway feudalism which in some cases came into being at the beginning of China's railway history. These having been built by foreign loans, and on account of the unequal loan agreements, are actually under foreign control. In these lines, very often foreign officials, employed in accordance with the loan agreements, exercise all the administrative power. Sometimes a railway is built as an effective means of aggression, not as a means to open up China's trade and resources. Such railways must be taken back by the National Government or their agreements, like other unequal treaties, must be revised to such an extent that the Chinese Government has an active control of them. This, however, should not be construed as China's opposition to borrowing foreign loans for the construction of railways. China welcomes foreign capital. But she wants the kind of investment which helps to develop her trade and open up her resources, not the kind which infringes on her sovereignty through interference of administration and control, nor the kind which will bind her hand and foot.

Turning to the brighter side of the question, the return of these lines marks the beginning of real, substantiated unity. Undoubtedly China needs unification. To China unification principally means the control of the provinces by the National Government. The retrocession of such coveted public utility as railways is not a slogan, nor a paper proclamation of the idealistic young Nationalists as the die-hard anti-Chinese propagandists described most of the deeds of the National Government. This is something visible, tangible. Let this lead the way to the completion of real National unity in China.

Shanghai Bank Contemplates Opening Branch in Manila

The arrival in Manila of K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, and a party of distinguished Chinese bankers and merchants from Shanghai, is reported by the *Manila Bulletin* of February 19. Mr. Chen and party are visiting the Philippines to study financial and commercial conditions with a view to establishing several branches of said bank in the Islands. At the same time Chinese bankers in Manila are opening branches in Shanghai.

Herbert Hoover Inauguration Observed at Shanghai American Club

Herbert Hoover became the President of the United States, Monday, March 4, the oath of office being administered at Washington, D. C. by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, himself a former President.

The American Club in Shanghai celebrated the occasion of Mr. Hoover's inauguration by formally unveiling the portrait of Mr. Hoover which the President had autographed and presented to the Club. The ceremony took place during the tiffin hour.

E. S. Cunningham, Consul General, standing beside Milton D. Purdy, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, delivered an address, in the course of which he read a letter from L. C. Dyer, Congressman from St. Louis, Mo., transmitting the portrait of the President. Mr. Cunningham paid a high tribute to Mr. Dyer, who, he said, had shown in many ways his interest in Americans in China.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Cunningham referred to the fact that this was the first occasion that a President had been elected from among the Americans who had been engaged in business in China. Herbert Hoover had come out to China as a young engineer to reorganize and reconstruct a mining company which was suffering from inefficiency and corruption. He applied to his task American methods of efficient industrial management, with the result that he laid the foundation for what is undoubtedly one of the two or three most important industrial enterprises in this country—the Kailan Mining Administration. It was here in China, said Mr. Cunningham, then that Hoover laid the basis for his great reputation as an enginner and an administrator. From the moment he left China until he was elected to the high office which he assumes today, President Hoover's career had been marked by one success after another in business and engineering.

Mr. Cunningham added that it was a signal honor to Americans in China that he had not forgotten them on his inauguration day. The photograph was an earnest of his interest in American effort in China. He understood the pioneer spirit which had brought Americans to the Far East, for it was that spirit which had brought him here.

Telegrams this and last week announced the appointment of the members of the new President's Cabinet as follows:—Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, Governor General of the Philippine Islands (New York); Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, Pennsylvania, (reappointment); Secretary of War, James W. Good, member of Chicago bar; Attorney General, William De Witt, Mitchell, of Minnesota, former Solicitor General; Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, descendant of President Adams; Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur Hyde, former Governor of Missouri; Secretary of Commerce, Robert P. Lamont, of Illinois, president of the Steel Products Co.; Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, California; Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (reappointment); Postmaster General, W. F,. Brown. The Senate has confirmed the appointments.

Full summaries of President Hoover's inaugural address were brought to the Far East by the *United Press* and *Reuter*.

At the outset of his Presidential address on his inauguration, President Hoover said that the majestic advance of the United States to a degree of comfort, security and individual freedom which had no parallel in the history of the world must not obscure the constant dangers which threatened self-government. Crime was increasing, he said, whereas confidence in rigid and speedy justice was decreasing. Of the undoubted abuses which had grown up under the Eighteenth Amendment, a part, he said were due to the failure of some States to accept their share of Prohibition enforcement. Dealing with the relation of the Government to business, President Hoover said the Presidential election had again confirmed the determination of the American people that the regulation of private enterprise—not Government ownership nor operation—was the right course in the nation's relations towards business.

Referring to education President Hoover said that civilizations had been wrecked upon attempts to secure leadership from a single class. America must constantly refresh its leadership with the ideals of the people. Full opportunity for every boy and girl to rise through education could alone secure this leadership. Superfcial observers seem to find no destiny for America's abounding increase of population, wealth and power except Imperialism. They failed to see that the American people were engrossed in building for themselves new economic, social and political systems—all of which were characterized by assurances of freedom and opportunity—and that these are the negation of Imperialism. They failed to realise that, because of our astounding prosperity, America's youth was pressing more and more into the institutions of learning: the American people are seeking a larger vision through art, literature, science and travel: they are moving towards a stronger moral and spiritual life and from these things America's sympathies are broadenbeyond the bounds of the nation and the race towards their true expression in a real brotherhood of man.

President Hoyver said the people of America are determined to make no political engagements, such as membership of the League of Nations, which might commit them in advance, as a nation to become involved in the settlements of controversies between other countries, Americans adhere to the belief that the independence of America from such obligations increases its ability and availability for service in all fields of human progress. In his peroration, President Hoover stated that he proposed to summon a special session of Congress to consider questions for the further relief of agriculture and limited changes in the tariff as, he said, it was impossible to postpone action on these matters in justice to farmers, laborers and manufacturers.

British Restrict San Min Chu-I in Penang

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

Despite the official recognition of the National Government at Nanking by Great Britain, the San Min Chu I, or the Three Principles of the People, is banned to be used as a text book in the Chinese Schools of Malaya by the British Government and the organization of the Kuomintang branches here is also considered as unlawful.

A few days ago, a Chinese teacher at Kuala Lumpur was charged before the magistrate with the management of an illegal society, namely, the local branch of the Kuomintang and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused stated that the Kuomintang was not an unlawful society and all that he did was to submit the names of the original members of the society to the National Government for the latter to negotiate with the Malayan Government to secure the registration of the society. Mr. Hellings, Registrar of societies, stated that this particular society was notified in the "Gazette" as unlawful. So far nothing has been done on the part of the Chinese Consul at Singapore either against the ban of San Min Chu I as being taught or the organization of the Kuomintang branches in Penang. Y. D.

Penang, Feb. 14, 1929.

Health Board at Nanking Discusses Licensing of Physicians

The principal topic of discussion at the session of the National Board of Health held in Nanking last week was in regard to the licensing of old-style physicians. It was decided not to grant new licenses to these unscientific practitioners after December 31, 1930. Medical education was another important subject brought up for discussion. On account of the great immediate need of modern doctors the Conference recommends that steps be taken to establish medical schools in all the provinces. The standards of medical schools are to be considered by a committee to be established jointly by the Ministries of Education and of Health. The Government was asked to arrange that as large a part as possible of the Boxer Indemnity Funds be allocated to Public Health.

Senator Bingham Lauds American Club for Admitting Chinese

A *United Press* dispatch from Washington, D. C. during the week stated that Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, in a speech on the floor of the Senate said that the action of the American Club in Shanghai in opening its doors to Chinese "is an epoch making event" in the history of Sino-American relations. "The action of the American Club in Shanghai," Senator Bingham said, "will do more to cement friendly relations between the Chinese people and ourselves than any advance in recent years." The Senator paid a tribute to the courtesy and gentility of Oriental peoples and expressed the hope they may be accorded equal treatment with the other peoples of the world.

Kuomintang Asks That Shanghai be Handed Over to Chinese

The Kuomintang at Shanghai has issued a circular calling to public attention that the police rights in the International Settlement of Shanghai should be handed over to the Chinese authorities. In addition to the usual terms used, the announcement (as reported by the *Kuo Wen* news agency) states that the Settlement's police is ineffective and corrupt and that the foreign police officers are ignorant of Chinese affairs.

Financing Public Health In China

(From The National Medical Journal of China for February)

Now that the health conscience of China, and particularly of the government authorities, has been definitely aroused, it may be expedient to review the steps which have been taken to meet the financial calls of the various health organisations now scattered in different parts of the country.

As a rule, when a government or municipal organ is established in this country, the funds are obtained direct from the central or local treasury. In the case of the newly instituted Ministry of Health, the Minister of Finance in Nanking has earmarked $700,000 per year for current expenses. The city of Canton, which has had the longest experience of any in municipal health work, reported the following budget for the year 1926-7:

Total municipal budget. Ordinary $4,126,861, special $795,452, of which education has $564,347 and health $501,176. Of the latter, we note that sanitation and street cleaning claimed $201,280, hospitals and dispensaries $225,280, and actual health work $74,296. In this connection it should be noted that the budget for 1925-6 was $325,000, that is, just over half the present sum. Greater Shanghai, which includes the extensive areas of Chapei and Woosung, has for the year 1927-8 a total budget of $270,000, including street cleaning, garbage removal and special health work. Similarly, Tientsin provides $78,000 out of total municipal receipts of about $3,000,000 for actual health work, while Peiping (the former capital) earmarks about $40,000 a year for the health department, another $120,000 being spent upon street cleaning, watering and garbage removal.

The methods of appraisal in various areas are still in an experimental stage, depending not only upon the actual revenue collected but also upon the keenness of the mayor concerned and the efficiency of the health officer in charge. It should be noted that municipal health as such is no new thing in China, having been started in Chihli Province by the late Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai during the wave of reform after the disastrous Boxer outbreak of 1900. Since that time, almost every city with a population of 10,000 or more has had a sort of *Wei Sheng Chu* (Sanitary Department), but too often the officials appointed were police chiefs or laymen with little or no idea of their proper duties, and public health in the modern sense therefore made scarcely any headway for 25 years. Now that another wave of reform has set in with the control of the country by Nationalists, it is hoped that a more serious attempt will be made not only to find expert health workers but also to place financial conditions on a firm footing so that this very necessary activity of a modern government may no more be at the mercy of political adventurers or obstinate theorists.

So far as we can see, the method of taxation prevalent in city and country during the past year leaves much to be desired. Practically every necessity of life, particularly of the poor, is now taxed, such as, salt, vegetables, flour, rice, kerosene, and so on. This is apart from tobacco, cigarettes, wine and manufactured articles of foreign and home make.

As health workers aiming at the maximum of bodily and mental efficiency of our people, whose buying power is woefully behind that of America, Japan and even the Philippines, we are anxious to see food (excluding luxuries like shark's fin, bird's nest, awabe etc.) being entirely tax-free. For with a fuller stomach (which cheap food can bring about) the poor will be relieved and their output of work will consequently increase, thus resulting in general content throughout the land.

There is one item of taxation which seems to have escaped the attention of our authorities and yet can, in our opinion, produce an enormous revenue for *all health needs.* We refer to patent medicine in its tens of thousands of forms. Practically every newspaper of this country derives its main financial support from the patent medicine vendors, as any reader of the Chinese Press may quickly ascertain. The gullibility of the general public is proverbial in every country but in China this takes on an extreme form, for both the educated and uneducated readily swallow all the lies and exaggerations which appear in print.

In the British Isles the Government receive at least seven million pounds sterling (that is $70,000,000) annually from revenue stamps imposed upon patent medicines. In Japan, there is a tax of ten per cent on the declared price of each article, and this brings in an income to the imperial treasury of at least ten million yen. The consumption of patent medicines among our 400 million people must be enormous, but up to now the vendors have escaped the special attention of the financial authorities.

We wish we could impress upon our high officials, many of whom have graduated from the most up-to-date colleges of the West, the urgent need of systematising our methods of taxation, so that on one hand the essentials of life, such as food, kerosene, cheap cloth, etc. may be as lightly taxed as possible, and on the other such needless and even harmful luxuries as patent medicines (including anti-opium pills) may receive their proper due. If the government will take the matter into consideration they will find a sudden windfall of at least fifteen million dollars the first year, followed by a regular increase of five million in each successive year. The advantages of this taxation will be two fold:

1. The whole republic will be rejuvenated by unlimited means for the prosecution of modern health work in the form of new water-works, adequate hospitals, efficient clinics and a progressive nation.
2. The number of sick persons of all ages will be much less than at present, for the masses will then prefer to rely upon the common-sense rules of health preservation rather than the catchwords and pretensions of the vast army of patent medicine operators.

American Aid to China Is Praised by Chinese Speaker in New York

A plea for Chinese-American friendship as a bond of international cooperation of one-third of the world's population was made by William Hung, exchange professor of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, at a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Astor in New York City, February 2, as reported by the *New York Times.* The subject discussed was "Nationalist China."

Mr. Hung outlined the international difficulties of China since the period of exploration of the sixteenth century. He praised the part played by the United States in the affairs of China.

"China has awakened by the pain of her suffering," Mr. Hung said, "but also through the inspiration of a true friend, America. When China felt the drought of the importation of opium, America alone forbade the trade. America alone kept clear of the concession struggle. America's sphere of influence in China has been of a personal and friendly kind. The voice in the wilderness, Wilson, proclaimed the self-determination of nations, and Harding and Hughes succeeded in having the nations pledged to respect the sovereignty of China. Then came official recognition of the Nationalist Government.

"America is now embarked on the humanization of international relations. We pledge our deep cooperation in that goal and wish to be taken in the partnership. There are 450,000,000 people in China and 120,000,000 in the United States. Together they form one-third of the population of the world. Let the two sides of the Pacific get together and work to promote the best interests of humanity. Such cooperation would discourage imperialist conquests, would promote friendship and peace and would be an immense moral force bringing the earth nearer to the Kingdom of God."

Mr. Hung was outspoken in his declaration that China intended to assert itself in dealing with nations whose intentions it questioned. "We will keep our door closed if necessary," he added, "and open if it is for the good of all concerned."

Professor Arthur N. Holcombe of the department of government of Harvard University described a recent visit in China and declared that foreign governments can help "the young men of China" by refraining from "putting obstacles in their way."

"Business will get best results not through aggressive imperialism but by mutual good faith and mutual good-will," he said.

David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai, was also a speaker at the luncheon.

China Takes Steps to Regain Financial Confidence

According to a recent *Kuo Wen* dispatch from Nanking the National Government, in order to regain the confidence of the world in financial matters, is reported to have communicated to the Powers concerned that she will settle her foreign loans within twenty years from the date of her customs autonomy, and as a result the authorities at Nanking are busily engaged in the reorganization of public loans.

Gold in the Far East

By Boris P. Torgasheff*

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I

General Observations

Gold has been known and mined in the Far East of Asia since immemorial times. The ancient civilizations of Indo-China mined gold in great quantities in Annam and Laos and when the Chinese civilizations formed in the South of China Annam and Laos furnished them with gold, as we are told by ancient Chinese records. In China proper gold mining dates back several thousand years. In ancient times this industry centered in what is now Fukien Province and, later, in Szechuan. In later times, it is known that in the fourteenth century gold from Szechuan was a source of great revenue to the Ming Dynasty.

Nevertheless, it may be affirmed that China has either never produced gold in any considerable quantities, or else that its gold resources had been drained by the first centuries of the Christian era, for historical documents tell us that about that time the Chinese commenced to seek gold in the North, first in Manchuria, then in what is now known as the Ussuri Region of the Maritime province in the Russian Far East. This is not only borne out by ancient written records; traces of gold mining works of ancient civilizations, once inhabiting Manchuria, may still be found in the valleys of the Mutankiang and Tumenkiang in North Manchuria, and in a number of localities in South Manchuria. There is reason to believe that the ancient gold prospectors followed the course of the Mutankiang and the Ussuri and, in their quest of gold, reached the region of Sansing.

Fewer details have reached us concerning gold in Korea; but it is quite certain that there, as well, gold mining goes back several thousand years. Numerous traces of ancient mines have likewise been found there.

Koreans are to this day supposed to be endowed with an inborn instinct for discovering gold. Stories are even now current of experienced mining engineers and experts at a loss to account for the intuitive exactness with which Korern mine laborers define the character of a deposit and the capacity of an alluvial gold mine.

It goes without saying, of course, that the ancient nations of the Far East worked in the main only alluvial gold deposits, since the technique of production was most primitive, in many locations of ancient works gold remaine still now in commercial quantities; in other locations, however, gold has been washed again and again through the centuries so frequently that names, such as "Gold Valley", "Gold Creek", etc., alone remain to remind one of the past.

Whatever else may be said about it, it is certain that gold, both alluvial and vein, exists practically all over the Far East and is being worked in some manner or other.

According to the data in our possession regarding all the countries of the Far East, the first place in gold reserves belongs to the Russian Far East, where untapped reserves remain exceeding 6,000,000 kilogramms. North Manchuria comes next, with a reserve roughly calculated at 3,500,000 kilogramms. Of the other countries of the Far East, it is definitely believed that considerable reserves of vein and alluvial gold are to be found in Korea and the Philippines, respectively.

Japan and Formosa have been prospected well enough to permit the statement that they do not possess alluvial gold deposits worth working. Vein gold is chiefly found in Formosa, but in modest quantities. However, Japan still produces up to 9,600 kilogramms of gold, annually, which comes not from gold mines, but chiefly from copper mines: for copper ore, both in Japan and Formosa, is rich in gold.

The French in Indo-China have done nothing towards ascertaining the gold reserves and the possibilities of working them, but it is known that in Annam, as well as in Laos, washing gold is to this day the favorite occupation of the natives.

In the table below adduced, the author has compiled all available statistics regarding the production of gold in the countries of the Far East for the year 1927, with a few exceptions when information was not available.

Table No. 1.

Countries.	Kilogramms.	Value in U.S$	Remarks.
Russian F. E.	24.570	16.329.959	Average normal annual output 1,500 poods according to P. Polevoy. Now decreased, See the paragraph on Gold R. F. E.
North Manchuria	8.270	5.496.490	*1927.* Author's own figures (See article on Manchuria).
Japan Proper	9.607	6.585.350	*1927.* Geological Survey of Japan. Vein gold 9,601.4 kgrs and placer gold 5.6 kgrs. Total value Yen 13,170.699.
Korea	5.643	3.066.965	*1927.* Geological Survey of Japan. Vein gold 5,341.7 kgrs and placer gold 5.6 kgrs. Total value Yen 6,133,931. Besides, Yen 1,301,957 was exported to Japan in gold ore.
China Proper	2.300	1.528.649	*1927.* Data of Geological Survey of China. Without Manchuria/.
Philippines	2.679	1.780.900	*1928.* Estimated by the U.S. Mint. 86,151 tr. oz. "Eng & Min. Jour", Jan. 1929.
Outer Mongolia	1.600	1.063.408	Average annual production total. See article on Mongolia.
Formosa	457	310.948	*1927.* Geological Survey of Japan. Vein gold 445.9 kg. and placer gold 11 kg. Total value Yen 621,896 Besides Yen 1,269,786 is exported in gold-copper ore.
Indo-China	450	299.083	*1927.* Service des Mines de l'Indo-Chine. See article on Indo-China.
South Manchuria	100	66.465	*1927.* See author's data on Manchuria.
Total 1925	55.676	36.528.217	

This total forms about 9 per cent of the world production of gold.

Were we to classify the gold output by countries instead of by regions, even in that case the Russian Far East would remain in the first place, with 47% of the total gold output of the Far East thus:

Table 2

GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE FAR EAST.
BY COUNTRIES.

Countries,	Kilogramms.	Values in U.S.$
Russian Far East	24.570	16.329.959
Japanese Empire	15.707	9.963.263
Chinese Rupublic	10.670	7.091.604
Philippines	2.679	1.780.900
Outer Mongolia	1.600	1.063.408
Indo-China	450	299.083
TOTAL	55.676	36.528.217

Aside from the Russian Far East, a certain part of the alluvial gold is being worked by machine methods, and Korea, where vein gold mines have been well equipped by foreigners; in all the other countries of the Far East the production of gold is conducted by manual means and in the most primitive manner.

In order to gauge the possibilities of a further development of the gold industry in the Far East, the following data should be considered, concerning, however, only the Russian Far East, Korea: Manchuria and the Philippines.

(*Continued on page 82*)

* *Editorial Note.*— Mr. Boris P. Torgasheff's article covers gold resources and production in Russian Far East, China proper, Japan, with Korea and Formosa, Indo-China and Philippines, and with what he previously published in *The Review* this article on Gold in Manchuri aconstitutes the first attempt ever made to review the gold mining prospects in the Far East as a whole. Mr. Torgasheff's essay on Gold, as also a number of his other articles which have been previously published in *the Review* will appear, with additional details, in a 500-pages book, entitled. "*The Mineral Resources and Production in the Far East*", the publication of which has been undertaken by *The Comarib Press* of Shanghai.

News Brevities from Nanking

The following appointments have been announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:—Chu Ming-chang as Counsellor to take the place left vacant by Chu Chang-nien; Pao Chun-kao as Consul at Vancouver; Tang Chai-chun as Consul at Padang, Sumatra; Chen Yang-chai as Honorary Consul at Los Angeles; Sun Yung-shih, son of Sun Pao-chi, as Vice-Consul at Hamburg; Lui Sung-sen, as Consul-Eleve at Ottawa, Canada; Tao Ying as Consul-Eleve at Soerabaja, Java; Yuan Cheng-ta as Consul-Eleve at Fushan, Korea, Wu Ta-kwang as Second Secretary at the Legation at Washington; Mou Wei-tung as Consul-General at Semipalatinsk, Siberia; Liang Chung-li as Second Secretary at the Legation at Washington.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, gave a lecture to the staff of the Ministry, March 1, on the "Difference between Nationalism and the Three People's Principles." Minister Sun pointed out that the Three People's Principles are by far superior to Nationalism because they are much broader. They are not concerned with the people of one country only, but embrace the peoples of the whole world.

A memorial service will soon be held in honor of the mother of Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, who passed away a few days ago in Szechuan. Mr. Tai has been granted a ten day's leave by the Central Executive Committee.

The Nanking Newspapermen's Association was formally inaugurated in the Auditorium of the Special Municipality last Sunday, March 3. The meeting was attended by some eighty-two newspapermen and correspondents representing from thirty to forty newspapers and news agencies. The aim of the Association is "to unify revolutionary publicity; to improve the methods and technique of publication; to increase the power of public opinion; to safeguard the welfare of the newspapermen; to raise the standard of journalism in China; and to promote the friendship of those in the same profession."

The State Council has issued an order for the arrest of Chu Sheng, a remnant member of Anfu, who is guilty of buying a number of tramcar workmen in Peiping for disorderly purposes.

The State Council announces the appointment of Lu Ching-li as Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin.

Mayor Liu Chi-wen of the Special Municipality of Nanking will broadcast a speech on "the Reconstruction of China's New Capital" from the Central Party Headquarters Broadcasting Station at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The American Consul at Nanking, Mr. Price, gave a reception in honor of Mr. MacMurray, the United States Minister to China, at the American Consulate from four to six Tuesday afternoon. Many important members of the National Government were present.

Nanking, March 4, 1929. E. C.

American, British and Chinese Papers in Shanghai Now Use "United Press"

Another striking evidence of the increase of American influence in the Far East, and the appreciation of that fact by other nationalities in this part of the world, was presented during the week when the official British newspaper, the *North China Daily News*, with a wealth of display unusual in a British journal, announced the fact that it had arranged to secure the service of the *United Press*, which is rapidly forging to the front as a disseminator of American news not only in the United States but abroad.

The *North China* considered the introduction of this news service such an important matter that it followed the next day with a long editorial on the subject.

The only American newspaper in Shanghai, the *Evening News*, and the British journal above mentioned, are now both carrying the *United Press* service. A number of Chinese newspapers are also taking the service through a cooperative arrangement with the *Kuo Min* news agency. Miles W. Vaughn, the Far Eastern manager of the *United Press*, made the arrangements above referred to during the week, and also opened an office at No. 1c Kiukiang road. The *Evening News*, in the course of an editorial, on the occasion of the starting of the *United Press* service, said:

"For many years Americans living in China have felt the need of an American news service which would give to this part of the world a daily cabled resume of American news uncolored by the bias of any other nationality. Americans are not only naturally interested in getting more news from home because of their interest in home news, but have also felt that a presentation of American news from the American point of view would prevent misunderstandings which have arisen in the past. Aside from some wireless news which is picked up here, the only source of foreign news is *Reuter's*, the old and respected British news agency. *Reuter's* is one of the valuable assets of the British Empire; probably no other agency contributes more toward its solidarity. Through its service the British colonies are kept informed of policies worked out in London, and on the other hand colonial thought and activities are reported fully and accurately.

"It is quite natural that *Reuter's* handling of American news should not be satisfactory to Americans, as its American news is collected primarily for British readers and is quite naturally presented from the British point of view. Fortunately, there are few points of controversy between the United States and Great Britain, but in the few which exist, such as the settlement of war debts, the Panama Canal tolls issue, naval limitation, etc. *Reuter's* always presents the British side of the controversy which is quite natural and proper for an agency which is supported by the British government and by a number of British colonial governments. But it is irritating to Americans to see their side of the argument either ignored or inadequately presented."

British Merchants Favor Reopening Commercial Relations With Russia

Colonel H. J. Mackie, a prominent Canadian and ex-member of the Canadian Federal House, visited Liverpool on his way back to Canada last month after a four months' visit to Moscow. The *Manchester Guardian* quoted Colonel Mackie as saying,

"The flow of German capitalised industrialists into Russia is very large, and they are making tremendous headway and are getting a great volume of trade, much of which Great Britain should have. I am firmly of the opinion that when Britain sees fit to take this matter out of the hands of Westminster, and places it in the hands of England's wonderful industrialists and financiers, then and then only will the English come to a satisfactory trade relationship with Russia."

The *Guardian's* London correspondent several days previously interviewed E. F. Wise, head of the English branch of Centrosoyus, which is the English house of the All-Russian Co-operative Societies, who handle nearly all Russia's export and import trade. Mr. Wise stated,

"I am sure that nothing but good could result from the visit to Russia of a strong delegation of leading British firms. Most of the suspicion here and in Russia has arisen from ignorance on both sides. In the last three or four years many leading groups of German, American, French, and Italian industrialists have visited Russia, and it is high time that responsible leaders of British industry set about obtaining first-hand information of the facts on the spot and getting into contact with those in whose hands rests the responsibility for the developments of Russian industry."

Later.—A *Reuter* dispatch from London March 7 stated that a British commercial delegation had left London for Russia.

The Radio Contract with the R. C. P.

The following is a summary of the agreement which was recently entered into between the National Construction Committee of the National Government of China and the Radio Corporation of the Philippines.

City offices and connecting control lines are to be maintained in Shanghai and in Manila.

Duplex service, and improvements and extensions as traffic grows, provided for.

Radio terminals of each party to be connected with telegraph networks in respective countries.

Each party to maintain its own stations.

Provisions of international and Radiotelegraph Conventions to be observed.

Special agreement to cover rates, classes of traffic, etc.

Special services may be agreed on by mutual consent.

Each party is free to make other traffic agreements, except that each shall transmit exclusively over the circuit in question all telegrams within its control which are destined to places in China or in the Philippines.

Each party to cooperate with the other to secure a successful and remunerative operation.

If by force majeure circuit is interrupted each party to route messages with the least delay.

Method of calculating rates and division of same is provided for, the rates per word to be based on the gold franc.

A China-Manila joint account to be opened in a Manila bank, and a similar joint account to be opened in a Shanghai Bank.

Agreement may be cancelled if any party fails to provide service during 30 consecutive days.

Disputes to be settled by arbitration.

Agreement to run for eight years.

The agreement was signed in Shanghai, February 15, 1929, by Chang Ching-kiang on behalf of the Construction Commission and George F. Schecklen on behalf of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines.

Nanking Today And Tomorrow

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

OCCUPYING the center of the China proper, being situated just on the bank of the Yangtsze River, the Mississipi of China, Nanking, geographically speaking, is far better qualified to be the capital of China than Peking (now Peiping) which is situated too far northward, and which, on account of bad means of communication in China, is practically cut off from the southern parts of China.

With the exception of Peiping, Nanking is the biggest city in China, with Mukden third. The area of Nanking is about ninety square li. It takes the "small train" forty minutes to go from Haikwan to the center of the city. Only three years ago, when the writer first visited the city, Nanking was a city of medievel type with narrow roads and unpaved streets, with old type buildings along both sides. Motor cars could scarcely be seen. Should China be represented by Nanking, China would be only in the 17th century. Should the visitors come from western lands, where the material side of the civilization has developed to the culminating point, without first being told the historical value and fine geographical location of Nanking, they would at once despise Nanking rather than admire it.

Wonderful Improvements

Since the occupation by the Nationalists two years ago, and since being chosen by the Nationalists as the capital of China Nanking has made many improvements. If one has stepped into Nanking in 1929, he will find that the city of 1929 is materially different from that before 1929. The shops in the center streets have practically been changed from their medievel type to two-storied buildings. One can easily hear the singing of the labor-song by hundreds of laborers along the uncompleted roads, for they are employed to build modern roads. The motor car road, known as Yat-sen road, is now under construction. If one walks in the center of the city, one will finds many big restaurants, hotels, theaters, ball rooms, etc., with many others under construction.

The obvious result of these improvements is that the value of land in the city of Nanking has greatly increased. A room which would rent for at most five dollars in Shanghai will rent for at least ten dollars in Nanking because of the great demand. Hotels are full of guests, for many people are of the opinion that to stay in a hotel is much cheaper than to rent one or two rooms. A small building rents for nearly one hundred dollars a month.

We are certainly very satisfied with the improvements made in Nanking. But we would not like to see it demoralized as is the case in Shanghai which is demoralized because of the mal-administration of the S. M. C. All kinds of evils are practised in Shanghai. The building of the theaters in Nanking should be limited and the building of the ball rooms ought to be totally prohibited.

More Construction

Nanking is a big city. With the exception of the western part of the city which is now occupied by foreign residents and missionary schools, etc., the south-eastern corner of the city is largely unused. Nanking has much construction to undertake. For this reason, a Committee of experts for the construction of Nanking has been formed. Foreign advisors have also been engaged, Ling I-ming is the chief of the committee. From the Committee, we learn that the first step to be taken is to designate the city into different districts, the business, residential, governmental and administrative buildings, industrial, etc. General plans on this line have already been completed. Within a few days, the general survey will be begun. As to the opening of the public gardens, building more roads, starting more public utilities, improving the rivers—all these works are now engaging the serious attention of the committeemen. When one more foreign advisor comes to Nanking (at the beginning of March) the above plans will be submitted to his consideration, and after that the plans will be submitted for the approval of the Government, and if it is approved, work would be started at once.

Nanking Fortified

Steps have also been taken to build stratigical posts for the protection of the capital. Nanking, though it is protected by the Lion Mountain, standing as a sentinel just at the gate of Nanking, it is yet open to attack by foreign machine guns which could easily pass through to the center of the city. The reason is that the outskirt of the city is a large piece of land unpopulated. It is now planned to convert it into a camp for the accomodation of soldiers.

It is now the policy of the Government that hearafter troops are not to be stationed in the city, but in these camps. To maintain peace and order within the city, only well disciplined troops are to be allowed to come to the city. It is also proposed that the city be torn down, and the forts protecting Nanking built and strengthened. The number of troops to be stationed in different districts is not in accordance with size of the districts but in accordance with the possibilities of trouble either by the rising of bandits or by reactionary elements. President Chiang has given "hand-written" instruction to Yu Fe-pei, director of the Supply Department of the National Government, to appropriate a sum of $32,000,000 for the building of these camps outside of the city.

Railways Built

As stated above, Nanking is geographically well situated. The Tsin-Pu Railway will enable Nanking to communicate with the north, and by the Pei-Feng Railway, Nanking will be able to communicate with Mukden. From Peiping, Nanking can reach Tsuiyuan by the Peiping-Taiyuan Railway, and Shensi, by Taiyuan-Paota Railway. By the Lungkai Railway, Nanking is able to communicate with Honan. By completing the Wu-Sing (Wu-e and Singyang) Railway. Nanking will be able to reach the Kin-Han Railway. By building the Nanking-Canton Railway, Nanking will be able to communicate with the extreme south. The proposed line will pass through the provinces of Anhui, Chekiang, and Fukien before entering Kwangtung. A number of engineers left for Canton February 20 under instructions from the Ministery of Railways to survey the land to be traversed by the railway.

Therefore, it is not exaggerating to say that after three years Nanking will become one of the biggest commercial centers in the Far East. Shanghai is certainly jealous when it sees the development of Nanking, just as Hongkong is jealous at the development of Canton. We advise the authorities in the International Settlement and the French concession that it is better for them to hand over these territorities to the Chinese for the development of Nanking is bound to effect adversely the interests of Shanghai, such as the decrease of the value of land of Shanghai, diversifying the commercial prosperity of Shanghai which might make the authorities unable to run the government.

Diplomatic Procession to South

One of the most significant and bright events in recent Chinese diplomatic history is the presentation of the credentials by some of the foreign ministers to the National Government and the appointment of their attaches to reside in Nanking as formal representatives of their government. Though the National Government is not yet recognized by any power by means of treaties, which is usually the case, yet the actions taken by their diplomatic officials amounted to more than a *de facto* and *de jure* recognition.

The British Government has appointed Basil Newton, Councillor of the Legation to Shanghai and Nanking where he will be permanently stationed as the British Government's diplomatic representative for the purpose of facilitating communication with the National Government. The Japanese minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, has also rented a house in Shanghai, and is planning to either remain there himself or station a representative of the Japanese legation in this city. That is also to say that the Japanese have also realised the necessity of keeping closer with the National Government. It is further peported in the Chinese papers that the Italian Minister has appointed his attache to station in Nanking, and as soon as the approval from the Italian Government is received, it will be carried out. The French Government has also some idea of doing the same.

From the Chinese side, the writer learned that the National Government would appropriate a sum of $30,000,000 for the construction of the legations for the accomodation of the foreign Ministers in Nanking. That the foreign Ministers have not yet removed down is largely because lack of the accommodation and lack of funds to build up such legations. But now, the Chinese intend to solve this queston by building the legations for them. It is further learned that after the completion of the legations, the legation quarter in Peiping will be taken back by the National Government.

Foreign Advisors Engaged

Being two or three hundred years behind western countries in starting constructive work, China certainly needs rather badly the help of the foreign experts. By engaging-foreign advisers in practically every department of the National Government China shows her eagerness to modernize conditions within the country and this action stands as irrefutable evidence that she is always willing to cooperate with the friendly nations in the world, and is ready to avail herself of the help of foreign advisors when they come *bona fides* to help the Chinese. China knows her backwardness in every thing, and realizes that every other modern nation in the world is far ahead of her. China needs the help of for-

eigners who should come and help China because they sympathize with the Chinese, and because they realize that a strong China is a blessing to the world.

Foreign Anti-Chinese Propaganda

Despite the wonderful progress that the Chinese have made during this short period, and despite the bright future ahead, the foreign papers in Shanghai and in China are constantly making bad reports about China, hoping that they might create some bad impressions about China in the minds of the people abroad. Their strongest attack on the National Government and the Kuomintang concerned the recent activities of the rectionary elements. We admit that there are several elements within Kuomintang, and they are attacking each other all the time. We equally admit that the present government is also being challenged by some other reactionary elements. Therefore it seems to be the foreign opinion that some great terror which must result in another civil war and must plunge China to another great suffering must come. Yet let us ask: Is it strange to have more than one party in a country struggling for supremacy, or that their struggle assumes a bitter aspect at the time when the national conference is going to be called? What happens in America when an election campaign is opened? We see both the Democrats and Republicans very active and busy in fighting for the election of their own condidates. What happens in Japan when the Diet is to meet? We find the Tanaka Party bitterly attacked by the Minseito Party, especially on the issue of the Tanaka's China policy.

It is always the case that when one party is in power, the other always tries to overwhelm it by attacking it in various ways. Their struggles naturally become more bitter just before a national conference, such as the Kuomintang Third Conference that is about to be held, the reason being that this is the best time to challenge the opposite party.

It is obviously better to have more than one political party in a country, for by having competition, the party in power will be compelled to do its best for the country so as to win the favor of the people. Party struggles go on just as men struggle thes urvival of the fittest!

From our study of governments of the world, we come to the irresistible conclusion that political parties are indispensable concomitants of a popular or constitutional government; the more developed and organized that political parties are the more satisfactory is the consitutional practice. What should be kept in the mind by the Chinese is "constitutional morality." By constitutional morality, we mean the submission of the minority and the toleration of the majority—and good sportmanship in playing the political games. This principle is observed by American and European politicians; that explains why when one party is defeated the other submits itself to the victorious party, hoping to win the victory at some future time. This principle is absent from the minds of the Chinese politicians; that explains why when one party is defeated, the defeated party usually resort to arms to gratify personal ambitions. Thus was China plunged into civil wars during past years. But now the situation is changed: Formerly the resort to arms to settle a party dispute was the only way, but now by "going abroad" is the way. When General Chiang was opposed by the other party, he voluntarily retired from politics. When Wang Ching-wei was kicked out of politics, he went abroad. Within two years we have heard very much of politicans going abroad not because they want really to investigate conditions abroad; but just simply for the purpose of leaving the other party in power alone, and await a further chance to come back. This we consider the greatest improvement that has occurred in China's politics.

Don't Expect Results Too Soon!

A recent trip to Nanking gave me the impression that the procedure followed by the Chinese is the correct one. After years of isolation from the western world, discarding the old institutions, and donning the garb of western constiutional government, Young China has to pass through a series of turmoil and internal dissension. This might have worried the world a great deal yet when the situation is viewed in the light of the law of evolution, it it only natural that when a country is emerging from medievalism to moderism, or from monarchy to the constitutionalism, there must occur a stage of unrest. Let us ask how many years did it take England to establish its constiutional form of government? How many years did it take to fight for the final success of the French Revolution? How many years did it take for Americans to settle their disputes? If the present situation is viewed in the light of historical interpretation, one will come to the conclusion that what is happening in China today is merely a repetition of what happened in other parts of the world before. We would like to mention to our foreign contemporaries that it may take many years for the Chinese to adjust themselves to the changing circumstances, in view of the deep rootedness of the Chinese social and political institutions. What the foreigner should do is to lead the Chinese to the proper way, and not expect that China should settle herself within a short period of time, nor should they try to destroy her future by spreading unfounded ill reports about her.

Shanghai, March 4, 1929.

Disbanding the Troops

(Manchester Guardian, Jan. 31)

The generals of the Chinese armies have met at Nanking to discuss one of the oldest, most difficult, and—for the moment—the most urgent of Chinese Problems. Civil war has ceased, and save for an occasional local clash of arms and an occasional battle with soldiers turned bandits there is peace in China. Not that all is well by any means, for in nine provinces twelve million Chinese are starving. The last crop was very poor, there has been a plague of locusts, and then there has been and still is the plague of soldiers, first of all marching, counter-marching, requisitioning, fighting, and now living on the revenues desperately needed by the Central Government. It is these soldiers who are the problem that was discussed at Nanking. Their number is not known with any certainty, but it is probably at least a million and a half. What is to become of them now that there is nothing for them to do? The problem is a little like that of disarmament amongst the Powers. The Chinese generals do not appear to contemplate the total dismissal of their troops, but only a reduction of each army in accordance with an agreed ratio. So terrible is the exhaustion of China and so strong is public opinion against any renewal of the civil war that they dare not resume hostilities. But hope of allround disbandment is very small. In the last six months only about 100,000 men have been dismissed, which is a slow process indeed. It would seem that the generals are no more than shedding their less efficient or less reliable units and retaining picked, well-armed forces. Thus a kind of military balance of power is being perpetuated under the none too effective supervision of the Central Government, so that the peace in China is a precarious armed peace.

The decisions taken at the Nanking Conference sound very good on paper. The generals have agreed to recognise the authority of a "Central Disbandment Committee" appointed by the Government. They also agree to the abolition of the local military dictatorships, the so-called "High Commands." The Commission is to pay the troops out of funds apportioned by the Ministry of Finance. The total number of men under arms is to be reduced to three-quarters of a million. They will form a Chinese national standing army, while another three-quarters of a million at least are to be disbanded. These, according to the scheme discussed at Nanking, are to be settled on the land or employed in productive enterprise. The Chinese authorities must provide for the troops they disband and keep those they do not disband under sufficient discipline and on sufficient rations and pay, or else invite an increase in brigandage all over China. It is not a pleasing alternative. Nevertheless it is difficult to see how, with the best will in the world and even if the generals do all in their own power to carry out their paper resolutions, the problem can be solved.

The first prerequisite for its solution is lacking. The Republic has no money. Its credit, both at home and abroad, is on the point of exhaustion, and this year it is being faced with a deficit of fifty million dollars. Any payments out of internal revenues must remain doubtful for a long time to come. Out of the twenty-two Chinese provinces the Central Government obtains revenue from only three—Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei. It is the generals themselves and their armies who have wrecked the whole financial machinery by levying dues and extorting contributions (with an eye to no one's interest save their own) wherever they have been in power. Not only is relief needed in the famine areas (where the corpses lie unburied and where cannibalism has begun), but immense damage to crops, to railways, bridges, and property has to be repaired. Recovery, slow as it must be, may come more quickly than it would in a ruined industrial country, for China is agricultural, her chief assest are the soil, the rain, and the sun, which even the generals cannot destroy, and her people are thrifty and diligent, and can live on the borderline of starvation without a murmur. But of funds to pay off disbanded troops and to keep the remainder under arms there are none at all. And yet these tropps are eating up the revenues of the provinces in which they idle away their days. Disbanded or not, whether they remain in the ranks and eat the revenue or whether they roam the country as brigands and eat the produce they steal from the peasants, they are a plague worse than the locusts. To settle them on the land is a plan that is ideal on paper, but for this, too, there is no money. Manchuria alone has enough resources for any large scheme of land-settlement.

少，壯，老，是人生的三個階段，各有其不同的環境，由環境的變換，而產生喜，怒，哀，樂，離，合，聚，散，等種種不同的情緒，
人壽保險，她的力量，足以左右人生，用圓滿的方法，轉移各個不同的環境，使之永遠站在水平線上，而使人們的情緒，永遠保持着快樂和歡忻。
華安合群保壽股份有限公司
The China United Assurance Society, Ltd.,
34 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

A Shanghai Telephone Tragedy

In which one learns that it is not wise to use the Shanghai Mutual Telephone "Service" on the occasion of informing a man of an augmentation of his family.

Mrs. Herman Beckwith has just blessed Mr. Herman Beckwith, a Shanghai business man, with a fine boy—very properly bouncing. Nurse Simkins of the Country Hospital attempts, through the ever-adventurous medium of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone "Service" to impart the radiant news to the uneasy papa.

NURSE

(Speaks to herself as she winds the crank on the phone box, vintage of 1900.)

Wonder when they're going to get rid of these sausage-grinders and put in automatics.

(Lifts receiver, but after prolonged wait, gets no response. Patiently winds some more.)

They ought to tie little monkeys to these boxes, and fill 'em up with Italian barrel-organ music to furnish one entertainment while the operator is having his rice.

(Continues grinding)

Doesn't this thing ever get wound up?

(Tries for operator again. Attempt unsuccessful. Continues to grind)

Think of all this motion going to waste. Think of the razors that could be honed! Think of the coffee that could be ground! Think of the golf balls that could be hit and the marbles that could be rolled!

(Hopefully lifts receiver once more. Nothing happens for three minutes. Finally a dim, laconic voice inquires—)

OPERATOR

Wei? *Wei*? Number?

NURSE

Wei yourself! *Ni fan che ko ma*? Well, you should have. You've taken enough time to eat your way through the Great Wall.

OPERATOR

Number? Number? *Le, le, le, le*! *Wei, wei, wei*!

NURSE

If it isn't inconveniencing you too much, darling, I wish you'd call in your board of directors and ask them if they have any objections to my speaking to WEST 11890.

OPERATOR

(Sweetly) Number?

NURSE

No, I haven't changed my mind. I still want WEST 11890

(Operator does not repeat number, but a few moments later Nurse gets a faint nibble on her line and by doing a skilful Isaac Walton manages to get the voice within range of her own weary treble, and inquires if the number is WEST 11890)

VOICE

Wei, wei! *Tse ti shih Tai Shan Tsu yeh kung shih*!

NURSE

I don't speak Greek. Put somebody on the wire that savvies English.

VOICE

Sa mah tsa?

NURSE

Is this WEST 11890?

VOICE

Tan tsu te (*Wrong number*). *Tse ti* CENTRAL 6280

(Both parties hang up and the Nurse begins all over again. After enough turns of the "town pump handle" to wind up five dozen 8-day clocks, the bells in the box die out and the operator once more sleepily responds)

OPERATOR

Wei, wei! Number?

NURSE

(Startled) Number?—oh, yes, of course, number. Dear me, I must have been dreaming I was cranking Fords. Now, I'd be much obliged if you'd get me WEST 11890.

OPERATOR

CENTRAL 14656?

NURSE

No, no, I'm afraid you've made a little mistake. The number is WEST 11890

OPERATOR

WEST 14656?

NURSE

There, there now, you've almost got it. Do try very hard. WEST ONE-ONE-EIGHT-NINE-NOUGHT.

(Operator repeats number correctly and connects the hospital with the office of Mr. Herman Beckwith. A series of minor interruptions, however, cause slight delays. The nurse's wire becomes crossed on other telephone connections so that one voice tenders her an invitation to bridge, which she curtly refuses, another sharply reprimands her for failing to deliver as per promise one Robbins 2a Special Model Super-dispensing Cement Mixer, of which she denies all knowledge, and a third wants to know why she didn't wait outside Thum-de-Dum's Cabaret that morning, as she had declared she would. While she is trying to think of a good retort for this last crack, a fourth voice, with the eloquent accent of the Fleet, reminds her of the "small bottle champagne" which, the voice alleges, it purchased for her the evening before. At this intriguing moment a very frantic voice breaks through all the static and admits it is the possession of the quite probable papa, Mr. Herman Beckwith.)

NURSE

Mr Beckwith? It sounds too good to be true!

MR. BECKWITH

But—but I'm afraid I don't understand. Who are you?

NURSE

Oh, I'm sorry. I'm Nurse Simkins, at the hospital. You see I have been having such a desperate time getting you.

MR. BECKWITH

Yes, I know. This God da—I *beg* your pardon. What I meant to say was this phone service is ruining my health. But my wife—how is she? Quick, please, how is she?

(Here the operator, gifted with a nice appreciation of the value of suspense in drama, decides to switch the nurse's answer into another gentleman's ears, and, unknown to the nurse, her connection with Mr. Beckwith once again is severed.)

NURSE

I phoned to tell you that your wife is doing very nicely. And you are now the father of a seven pound boy!

VOICE

I am *what*?

NURSE

I said you are the father of a seven pound boy!

VOICE

So's your Aunt Esther! Say—whom do you think your're talking to?

NURSE

(Worried) Why—isn't this Mr. Beckwith?

VOICE

(With relieved sigh) No, my dear lady *this* is not Mr. Beckwith. Furthermore, *this* has not the faintest desire to be Mr. Beckwith. In truth *this* would find it at the moment exceedingly embarrassing to be Mr. Beckwith if that gentleman is going about causing seven pound boys, *this* being a bachelor which—

NURSE

Oh, shut up!

VOICE

Gladly, madam. *Noblesse oblige*!

(He hangs up. Nurse Simkins is about to follow suit when she hears a muffled spluttering which she recognizes as the voice of Mr. Beckwith. After repeating "hello" twenty-seven times, she finally gets Mr. Beckwith to acknowledge that he hears her.)

NURSE

If you will please promise not to float off into the ether again, I'll try to tell you something about your wife.

MR. BECKWITH

If these (dash dee dash dum dashed) operators don't stop their equally (dash de dum dashed) game with this even more (dash-dash) telephone I assure you that I shall commit the greatest singlehanded assassination since the days of gory Jenghis. Ordinarily I am a calm man. But there are limits to a strong man's patience. There are limits—

NURSE

(Making a clucking noise in her throat) No gentleman would talk like that over the telephone to a lady. Especially to a lady who is about to tell him that—

MR BECKWITH

(Impatiently interrupting) Yes—tell me please! What has

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happened? How is she?

NURSE

As I was about to say—

(Again the connection breaks and this time the Nurse pours her announcement into the ears of an astounded Frenchman.)

FRENCHMAN

But eet is impossobile! Impossobile, madamoiselle! *Mon Dieu*! Eet could not be! I am not marry! Besides the young woman has been my fren only four mons! Nevair! Eet cannot be! Impossobile, I tell you!

NURSE

Oh—hell! *Ferme la bouche*!

(She replaces receiver with a bang that gives progress in the hospital's pathological ward a six month's set-back. As she is wondering what to do next, the telephone rings. Dubiously she answers it.)

OPERATOR

Were you call West 11890?

NURSE

Just a minute till I look it up in my diary. I can't remember things that far back.

OPERATOR

Sa mah tsa?

NURSE

Yes, yes. For Mary's sake give me West 11890!

(An interim of four minutes during which the nurse's left eardrum is rendered useless by the explosive noises that occur within the receiver. She switches the latter to her right ear in time to tune in on the voice of a shouting maniac.....)

MR. BECKWITH

You dizzy! You donkey! You super-ass! You dolt, you booby, you prize nonny, you shallow-brained, thick-skulled, lack-witted, shatter-pated, soft-brained, dim-headed idiot! *Will* you give me the Country Hospital?

NURSE

Pardon me while I powder my nose. May I compliment you on your rather beautiful display of pyrotechnics?

MR. BECKWITH

(Frantic) Is that the hospital? Please, dear God, let it be the hospital.

NURSE

Well, make up your mind. Which do you want, God or the hospital? Unfortunately this happens to be only Nurse Simkins.

MR. BECKWITH

Quick, before I lose you again. How *is* she?

NURSE

(Exasperated) *They* are doing very nicely—

MR. BECKWITH

They!

NURSE

Your wife is perfectly splendid—

MR. BECKWITH

—and?

NURSE

Well, you *had* a seven pound boy, once upon a time. Unfortunately I've already given him away to two other men whom—

MR. BECKWITH

You *what*!

NURSE

I said I'd already given him away to two other men. (laughs). You see it was this way—

(Stops as she hears a loud clatter, followed by a revolver shot,)

Dear, dear me. That will be Mr. Beckwith killing himself instead of the telephone people. Just another suicide caused by the Shanghai Mutual Service—

(She faints. The receiver dangles on the end of its cord. After five minutes, strange noises, disguised as an English accent, begin to issue from the gadjet. Nurse revives and, still dazed, lifts receiver to her ear and faintly murmurs "hello".)

VOICE

(Blithely) Oh, ahr you theah? I say, ahr you theah? This is the supervisor speaking. Ouah operator reports that you have bean endeavoring to reach West 11890. I'm jolly sorry, but that line has bean disconnected for several days.

NURSE

(Feebly) Oh, yeah? Well get out your little pad and pencil and mark down another disconnection.

(With a last great effort she pulls the telephone box from the wall, breaks the cord, and drops the entire infernal contraption from the window, Then, with a halcyou smile on her lips, she faints again.)

AUTHOR'S NOTE: I had thought that the phone box dropped by the nurse should have landed on the head of Mr. C. W. Porter, general manager of the S. M. T. Co. (Limited, of course), and had meant to insert it as a fitting and beautiful climax to this ghastly episode, thus proving that God's justice is at work, even in Shanghai. However, on meditating, the thought occurred to me that the effect might be made immensely more magnificent if all the suffering phone-users in Shanghai were shown, in one superb, simultaneous gesture, tearing phone boxes from walls and dropping them from fifty story buildings onto the heads of all the directors, all the officials and all the employees of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. It would be a public-spirited demonstration without rival in the annals of righteous indignation gloriously manifested. Unhappily this divine inspiration has proved almost too wonderful to endure. The conviction that it could never (with the Shanghai "spirit" such as it is) become an actuality, has weighed so heavily upon my mind that I have about concluded to follow the example of Mr. Beckwith.

Charman of H. and S. Bank Is Optimistic

At the shareholders' meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank held in Hongkong on February 23, A. H. Compton, the Chairman, gave a lengthy review of the financial and commercial outlook in the Far East during 1928.

The cessation of civil war brought, he said, great relief to the trading community of China. This was largely discounted, however, by a disappointing lack of improvement in such essentials as taxation, transport and public security, not to mention the disturbing effects of a radical alteration of the Customs tariff. Taking the picture as a whole, nevertheless, the year marked a welcome return towards normal. The consumption of British cotton piece goods compared well with previous years and hopes are fixed on the co-operative schemes of the Lancashire manufacturers.

The trade in woollens, Mr. Compton said, appears to have felt the beneficial effect of the growing use of foreign-style clothing. For engineering products, Manchuria alone afforded a fair demand and even there British goods had cut but a small figure in the market.

In the Yangtze valley the export trade, which in 1927 was brought almost to a standstill by war, banditry and taxation, made a partial recovery in the absence of civil fighting but continued to struggle with heavy odds. While river navigation—thanks partly to naval guards—has been less interfered with by piracy, the movement of goods has been increasingly hampered by means of local taxation, fresh imposts being continually applied by the various regional authorities without method or warning, to the great dislocation of trade.

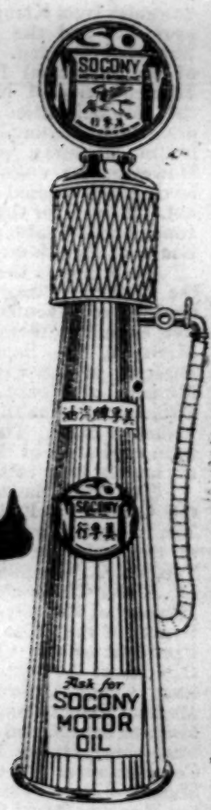
Trade on the Upper River has been fitful and somewhat precarious owing to cases of local interference and to the disturbed political condition of the province of Szechuen, which still virtually maintains its traditional independence of the rest of China.

In the North, business has had further obstacles to contend with, firstly the dearth of railway transport, due to the wholesale removal of rolling stock by the Manchurian authorities, and secondly, the crippling charges imposed on railway traffic by the military authorities controlling the lines. Since the middle of the year, through traffic has been suspended both on the Tientsin-Pukow and Tientsin-Mukden lines, on the former by reason of the blowing-up of the Yellow River bridge and subsequent misunderstandings between the Chinese and Japanese authorities; on the latter on account of the failure of Mukden and Nanking to come to a working arrangement. The port of Tientsin has also been cruelly handicapped by the silting up of its waterway.

Manchuria has given proof of slow but steady development, commerical and economic, and seems to be coming nearer to rectifying the disordered state of her currency which has been for several years past the chief bar to prosperity.

The political situation in China shows a marked improvment and although experience warned against a too facile optimism, the outlook as a whole may be considered, said Mr. Compton, more promising than for a long time past, since there is good reason to hope that the victory of the Nationalists means the end of the dismal cycle of inter-party warfare from which the country has suffered for more than a decade.

美孚牌汽油



強猛有力之汽油

美孚行

The National Board Of Health Conference

BY EVA CHANG

CHINA is making a conscious effort to wipe out the inglorious name, the Sick Man of the Orient, with which she has been labeled by the more healthy nations of the world. She has realized the importance of people's health enough to have created a separate Ministry of Health in her Government. While the National Government cannot claim to be the originator of "the Ministry of Health," she is certainly taking a big stride forward in trying to improve the health of the people by its establishment in the early stage of her existence.

In order to thoroughly understand the conditions in the various provinces and municipalities, a Health Conference was called by the Ministry of Health last November at which delegates from Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien provinces and the Special Municipalities of Nanking and Shanghai attended. A week ago another conference was held of the Municipal Health Commissioners from the Special Municipalities of Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin and the Municipalities of Soochow and Hangchow. Their discussions centered principally on the working plans of the health measures proposed by the Ministry of Health. However, the more important health measures were as yet to be carefully studied and discussed before they could be carried out. It was for this and also for finding solutions to the more fundamental health problems of the country that a National Board of Health was organized by the Ministry.

According to the regulations promulgated by the Ministry, the National Board of Health is to be composed of from thirteen to seventeen experts in the field of medicine besides five ex officio members, e. g. the Minister, the two Vice-Ministers, the Supervisor of Technical Experts and the Director of the Central Health Experimental Station of the Ministry of Health. The experts are to be invited by the Minister of Health and to serve on the Board entirely on a volunteer basis. Their term is one year and may be re-invited upon expiration of their term. The Board shall meet once in six months to be called by the Minister of Health.

The first National Board of Health was inaugurated in the Capital on Feb. 23 and a three-day conference was held. The following seventeen medical men attended the conference at the invitation of the Minister: Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Dr. M. Y. Tsu, Dr. C. Voonping Yui, Dr. W. S. New, Dr. Sung Wu-sen, Dr. Chou Chuen-chang, Dr. Hu Hsuan-ming, expert in the Ministry of Railways, Dr. Yu Yen, Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Medical Association, Dr. Ling Ko-seng, President of the China Medical Association, Dr. F. C. Yen, Director of the Medical School of the Central University, Dr. Fang Ching, Chairman of the Peiping Branch of the China Medical Association, Dr. Yang Mou, President of the Army Medical School, and Drs. Hu Ting-an, Hu Hung-chi, Chuan Shao-ching, Huang Tse-fang and Ho Chi-chang, respectively Commissioners of the Bureaux of Health of the Special Municipalities of Nanking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping and the Municipality of Canton.

Owing to the absence of Minister Hsueh Tu-pi in Shensi, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Vice-Minister, presided at the meetings, which were held from nine to twelve o'clock in the morning and from two to five in the afternoon, every day of the conference including Sunday. Besides, committees were appointed to make closer and more intensive study of the more important problems in the evenings.

The proposals presented at the conference are some of the fundamental health problems of the country. They represent careful thought on the part of the Ministry of Health and the individual members of the Board. The resolutions were all referred to the Ministry of Health for execution. Their practicability shows the far-sightedness and scientific thinking of the Conference. If they are all faithfully carried out in time, China will have reached a new water mark in her national reconstruction and at the same time have contributed something toward the welfare of mankind. Here is an acid test of real worth of the Ministry of Health!

Compulsory Vaccination for Infants

One of the most significant resolutions at the Conference was the regulation requiring every infant to be vaccinated within a week after its birth. If this regulation is promulgated and made effective, China will have accomplished something more than most countries have done in the line of health administration. Another important resolution calls for the establishment of health centers in large ports and cities for curing social diseases and the manufacture of the B. C. G. for the prevention of tuberculosis. It was also decided that the preventive must first be used as an experiment in the various municipal health centers in order that its effectiveness may be ascertained.

Medical education was carefully discussed at the Conference. In view of the great demand of modern doctors in the country steps must be taken immediately to establish medical schools in all the provinces. The standard of the medical schools in China will be decided by a committee to be appointed jointly by the Ministries of Education and Health. However, the consensus of opinion at the Conference was to establish medical schools with two years of pre-medical course in the universities and colleges. The Conference also decided that it was necessary to include courses on preventive medicine and public hygiene in the curriculum of all the medical schools. Another decision was to emphasize physiology, and personal and public hygiene in all the middle and primary schools.

In view of the lack of health personnel, it was proposed that training classes be started in order to produce persons fit to carry on public health work. A very interesting resolution was made with regard to the improvement of physical education as a means to safeguard health. It was decided that shuttlecock be included in the school athletics (It might be well to explain here to foreign readers that the game of shuttlecock is as common and popular among the younger boys and girls in China as marbles are in western countries. It requires the exercise of the muscles of the entire body.)

Some of the other resolutions that are worth mentioning are the promotion of health in rural districts, the inauguration of compulsory physical and medical examinations in schools and public organizations, the establishing of health demonstration centers, the popularizing of public health education, the rendition of the maritime quarantine rights, the measures for the prevention of contagious diseases, the establishment of a research bureau for curing drug habits, requirements and registration of obstetricians and mid-wives, dentists and dentist surgeons, nurses, and veterinarians, the popularizing of prenatal hygiene, the improvement of the human race, and the promotion of health exhibits.

Licenses for Doctors

There is one resolution that needs special attention here because it promises to revolutionize the field of medicine in China. It is that no new license will be granted to the old-style medical practitioners after Dec. 31, 1930. The Conference claimed that these old-fashioned physicians were entirely too unscientific, most of them not having even the knowledge of human anatomy. However, the Conference was of the mind that certain Chinese herbs had distinctive medical value and could therefore replace some of the western medicine. Consequently, a resolution was made to establish a bureau for the research of the western and Chinese medicine. Another research bureau is also to be established for the study of native medical products.

It will be difficult to say how far the resolutions will be carried out by the Ministry of Health, but the creation of the National Health Board and the convening of the conferences show that the health authorities are definitely trying to improve the people's health by the best methods possible. The Board is the first of its kind in the history of China and is the highest advisory organ of the Ministry. It is interesting to note here that the members of the Board invited by the Ministry represent the medical science of different countries, they being graduates from the medical schools in England, France, Germany, the United States, Japan and China. It is a most thoughtful step on the part of the Ministry because, thus, China is able to learn the best methods from every country.

It may not be out of order to mention here that besides the advisory organ in the form of the National Board of Health, the Ministry of Health has also invited there foreign advisors. They are Dr. L. Rajchman, Director of the Health Committee of the League of Nations; Sir Arthurs Newsholme, Chief medical officer for many years of the Local Government Board of England and Wales and the precursor of the Ministry of Health; Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Founder of the Philippine Bureau of Health of which he was Director from the time of its establishment in 1901 until 1914, and Director for the East International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1914.

Nanking, March 6, 1929.

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Actual Mortality in 1928 to Expected Mortality 49%.

ADMITTED ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans (secured by property appraised at G.$14,387,529)	G.$ 6,426,397.46	
Bonds and stocks owned...	4,202,814.45	
Policy Loans and Premium Notes (Within Reserve)	3,753,479,64	
Home Office Building and Other Real Estate...	1,182,476.66	
Collateral Loans...	21,706.17	
Net Premiums outstanding and deferred (secured by legal reserve)...	719,098.90	
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued..	130,657.25	
Cash in Banks and in Office	495,761.81	
Other Assets..	29,146.07	
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	G.$16,961,538.41	

LIABILITIES

Reserve on all Oustanding Policies	G.$14,412,915.62	
Reserve for Losses Incurred	131,016.96	
Interest and Premiums Paid in Advance...	80.109.28	
Reserves for Taxes Payable During 1929...	110,199.46	
General Contingency Reserve... ...	50,000.00	
Sundry Liabilities	55,710.17	
Capital Stock ... ... G.$500,000.00		
Assigned Surplus (Deferred and Annual Dividend Funds)	672,716.65	
Unassigned Surplus	948,870.27	
Surplus to Policyholders...	2,121,586.92	
TOTAL	G.16,961,538.41	

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No. 4

Comm. G. D. Musso Says China Needs a Mussolini

Commander G. D. Musso, head of the Italian law firm, of Musso, Fischer and Wilhelm, a resident of China for more than a quarter of a century, who returned some weeks ago from a trip to Italy, was interviewed by the *China Press* of Shanghai recently.

Mr. Musso expressed the view that what China needs to-day is a good leader who with his country's interest only at heart, would be, in the truest sense of the word, a patriot, seeking no self-aggrendisement, but subordinating everything for the good of his country. China, he said, needs, in this her hour of trial, an Oliver Cromwell, or a Benito Mussolini—a strong man—who, while recognizing the many virtues of his country, would not permit himself to be blinded to her defects—defects which are mainly those to be looked for in a younger nation seeking to emulate her compeers and obtain a "place in the sun," to which she has every right. Given a man of this character, supported by councillors and advisers who can be relied upon, and to understand what the word "loyalty" means, and all that word implies. China, in Mr.Mussos' opinion, would very soon be raised out of the many sloughs and difficulties which now encompass her, and be lifted forcibly upward and onward, taking her proper place among the other nations of the earth.

This, however, said Mr. Musso, pre-supposes many things. It pre-supposes a man of extraordinary force of character: a man of great moral worth, integrity, faith, and courage: a man with a mind above that of self or personal aim, and above all, it pre-supposes that such a man shall be surrounded by a body of men, however small, upon whom he can absolutely rely, and confidently depend. Mr. Musso Continued:

"Such a man will arise, of that there is no doubt: a man with vision, but not a visionary: a man who can grasp the reins of government and command the confidence, not only of the people, but of the surrounding nations. Already men of force and character have come forward and China has, at least physically, been united into one great nation, and the mere fact that such leaders as China now possesses have been able to make such enormous strides in the right direction, suppressing strikes and internal disorders, due, in many cases, to outside mischief makers, is evidence that she is possessed of leaders with a strength of purpose which cannot but be recognized by everyone. Of course, mistakes must be made, for the path she seeks to tread is one new, and so far unhewn, but given patience and moral help on the part of her friends—and there are many nations and individuals who are such—China will rise to unknown heights, and become one of the foremost nations of the world.

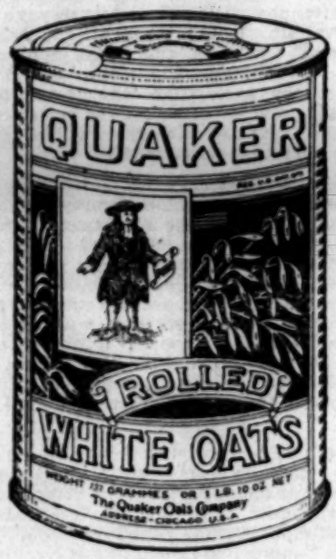
"I am persuaded that such a man, if not alaeady in evidence, will be forthcoming. At present there is much chaos, but out of that chaos order will eventually be evolved, and I am convinced that China will awake to a glorious future. This requires, and indeed hinges upon one thing, education, and, of course, her twin sister commerce. In trade and commerce lies her surest hope of redemption, because when trade is good the people are prosperous and satisfied, and people who are satisfied have no time to waste on, nor ears to hear, frothy demagogues spouting out their self-interested vaporings, which lead only to internal strife. The prosperity of trade is strictly connected with the right administratiou of justice and law. Towards the close of the last century, Germany had the best commercial code in the world and Germany was the most prosperous country, so far as trade was concerned: that is apparent to any student of economics and is undeniable.

"Further what China needs today is also a good set of laws and a body of magistrates, or judicial functionaries able to administer such laws, without fear or favor, in a fair and equitable spirit, untrammelled by any contact with politics, and indeed above all taint of politics, as they should be. China is, at the present moment, in about the same position as Italy was just after the conclusion of the Great War."

Chinese-Owned Manila Bank to Open Branch in Shanghai

The Manila *Bulletin* of February 23 stated that the China Banking Corporation, which has its head offices in Manila and which already has a branch at Amoy, is shortly to establish a branch in Shanghai, with T. S. Wang, the former Amoy manager in charge. The establishing of the new branch comes under the provisions of the new banking law recently signed by the Governor General, and also awaits the approval of the bank examiner, which is a mere formality.

70% of The Day's Work



is done in the morning hours. A good sustaining first meal is therefore vitally necessary. Quaker Oats affords such a diet. Ideally balanced in nature's essential food elements, it gives strength and vitality—nourishes and builds as few other foods do.

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China's Reconstruction and International Relations in the Far East

The following are extracts from a speech recently broadcasted by Yen Tsu-chang, head of the publicity department of the Central Party headquarters at Nanking.

In case China be provided with adequate reconstruction and enjoys a free national life so as to be capable of political and economic development as well as national defense, the Powers can well be assured of security to their peaceful trade in the Far East, and the land "scramble" of the Powers will be avoided, which will ultimately lead to world peace. This is especially true, as our reconstruction work, based on the San Min Chu I, will add to the treasure of human friendliness and happiness, and will help to do away with racial prejudice and class-struggle. Such reconstruction, therefore, cannot but be at once a great blessing to humanity and a step towards the reconstruction of the Far East.

It is because of the extraordinary importance of this reconstruction with respect to both the present and the future that all the peace-loving countries of the world have shown their sympathy towards our legitimate aspirations and anxious for our early success.

At this juncture, it is natural that we look to our neighbor Japan, for an understanding regarding our reconstruction and urge a clear recognition of her own interests as a result of such reconstruction.

The slogan, "China and Japan are interdependent," was advanced by far-sighted Japanese statesmen and they have done so in view of the past history as well as the present and future situation of the Far East.

It is well-known that Japan for the present is in a difficult position; her economic problem and foreign affairs have been placed in an unnatural state. I remember, if I am correct, a statement in the manifesto of the Seiyukai for its re-organization in 1926 which says, "improve the present difficult Japanese situation through industrial development." This, indeed, constitutes the sole urgent need of the Japanese people; increase of production has to be fostered in order to recuperate from the earthquake of 1923 and to solve her social problem; such increase of production will result in the increase of foreign trade, and will reduce the number of the unemployed; the buying power of the home market will also be increased; this gain will reflect favorably upon her foreign credit and stabilize her foreign exchange.

It must be pointed out, however, that this prospective prosperity and stabilization depends to no small extent upon close ties of friendship with all the peoples of the world as a pre-requisite. "Industry as a national policy" of the Seiyukai sufficiently indicates its emphasis on the economic welfare of the Japanese people and open diplomacy; open diplomacy, as it implies, is to be based on the public opinion of the people.

In connection with the Sino-Japanese negotiations, the difference in the attitude of the Diet before and after the non-confidence motion is noteworthy and, though we are not certain about its inner manoeuvre, we can not but doubt whether that is open diplomacy or the reverse; we can not help regretting that in the present Sino-Japanese negotiations no sincerity has been shown by the Japanese Government. Events like the so-called Asiatic Conference and despatch of troops to Shantung constitute such glaring cases of violation of international law and amity that even the German Kaiser would have stopped to consider before he acted. This state of affairs is bound to produce undesirable results and react unfavorably on international friendship in the Far East, which ought to be regretted deeply. While China strives hard with her reconstruction work, we hope the Japanese people will understand that our aim is the building of a peaceful Asia.

General McCoy and Admiral Bristol—America's Two Fighting Diplomats

Gen. Frank R. McCoy, who is at present serving as the American member of the Commission which is arbitrating the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, is announced in recent American papers to be coming to China after he has finished in South America. General McCoy shares with Admiral Bristol the reputation of being a "fighting diplomat."

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, will on May 19 complete 40 years of American Naval service. Admiral Bristol was expected back from the Philippines on the flagship U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* during the week. When Admiral Bristol returns to the United States to become a member of the General Board of the Navy Department, he will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Charles Butler McVay, Jr., who is now attached to the Navy Department at Washington. Admiral McVay has seen previous service in the Orient, having served as Chief-of-Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Squadron in 1912-14. He later commanded the U.S.S. *Saratoga*.

In South China Today

(*From a Correspondent*)

It was brought out at the must recent meeting of the Kwangtung Provincial Council that foreign residents in Swatow have refused to demolish their properties outside the city to make room for roads. The Mayor of Swatow asks that strong steps be taken up with these foreign property owners. Another point which was brought out was that Japanese fishing vessels had again been making incursions into Chinese territorial waters. It is desirous that the Government will take steps with the Japanese authorities to put a stop once and for all to these incursions.

In Canton, we are told, a modern hotel on American lines will soon be put up. It is felt that the present hotel accommodation is not good enough to meet the need of foreign tourists and returned Chinese who are accustomed to the Western mode of living. The very best in hotel construction and equipment will be incorporated in the new building, it is said.

Some very nasty rumors have been in circulation this past week in reference to Communist activities hereabouts. Today all motor buses are being stopped from time to time and the passengers ordered out to be searched. It would seem to be the case that some one has reported to the authorities that the Reds were preparing to hold a conclave in the city for the purpose of working out details for another uprising on a grand scale. It is generally believed, however, that all such reports are merely the products of rumor-mongers.

Just prior to the lunar New Year Holidays, it was reported that the Communists were preparing for just such an uprising with the result that the authorities sent out special guards on New Year's Eve as well as on New Year day to cope with eventualities. Nothing untoward, however, occurred. Rumors are also in circulation that the Kwangsi generals are preparing for a coup. How far such rumors are going to work out remains to be seen.

In Hongkong nothing outstanding has taken place. One Louis Pedersen of the steamship *Royal Arrow* is being charged with the murder at Laichikok of John Zetterberg, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood). Dr. I. Newton said Pedersen might have been so drink-sodden that he might not have known what he was doing when he struck Zetterberg. He is alleged to have hit the man on the back of the head with a full bottle of beer, causing his almost instant death.

Although river steamers purely managed by British are not making as much money as they used to do in days gone by, the Hongkong-Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, has just declared a fairly good dividend. The net profit for the year amounts to $105,303.68 and a dividend of $1 per share on 80,000 shares is declared. This dividend would have been much better but for the loss of about four months' earnings of the steamer *Sui Tai* which was destroyed in August last year by fire just after her arrival in Hongkong from Macao. The company having recovered the bulk of the insurance money from the underwriters, caused the "*Sui Tai*" to be rebuilt and she is running once more between Hongkong and Macao. The *Sui Tai* is now a popular vessel with week-enders from Hongkong to Macao. The company makes a point to run an excursion steamer every Sunday for the purpose of conveying those Hongkong folks who are in the habit of going to Macao and to fling their money on the fantan tables. Also, many Chinese kill two birds with one stone for it is well known that they can get a "smoke" in Macao for less money than anywhere else in South China.

We must not overlook the horse-race enthusiasts too and sometime this year this excursion boat will probably carry a new class of gamblers, for it is an open secret that roulette and dog-racing will soon be added to the "attractions" Macao has to offer.

The Hongkong Point of View

It has been pointed out again and again that the good people of Hongkong do not seem to agree with the Shanghai point of view. Just at present Hongkong is surprised that in Shanghai they should still be endeavoring to keep up the fiction that the Settlement is international by persisting in making use of an American citizen to give the Council an International atmosphere. It is pointed out that British interests predominate in Shanghai and ninety-nine per cent. of the control of the Shanghai Municipal Council is in the hands of the British. Mr. Fessenden is the only American holding a position of importance with the Council, there being a handful of other Americans holding minor positions. The Hongkong point of view is that the Shanghai die-hards should alter their methods to conform to the new conditions in China. By persistently pretending that British interests are of secondary importance, they are only keeping up Chinese irritation. It is wondered that Americans in Shanghai have not yet protested against the anomalous position.

Sir Alfred Davis, late prominent Welsh Education Secretary at the Board of Education, having condemned what he terms to be the cocktail habit in Kenya, certain Hongkong folks express the opinion that this habit is also much too prevalent on the China coast. One caustic comment the writer has heard is that many white folks should pay a little more attention to the necessity of maintaining Sino-foreign relations and a little less to the cocktail-shaker.

Hongkong, February 25, 1929.

National Anti-Opium Movement and Narcotic Exhibition

BY S. Y. CHI

Another nation-wide anti-opium movement will soon be staged throughout the country by the National Anti-Opium Association of China, the purpose of which is to remind the whole Chinese population of the ever-prevailing evil of opium and its allied narcotic drugs such as morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., and to stir up public opinion to actual action against this inhuman evil so as to bring some pressure to bear upon the National Government and the various Provincial Governments in the work of opium suppression. The campaign will commence from the latter part of March and go through April, May, June, July and August. It will cover all the important cities in Kiangsu and Chekiang and other Southeastern provinces, including Kwangtung, and along the Yangtse Valley. Secretaries of the Association will go out to lead the campaign personally; and at each place the movement will last from five to 10 days. Narcotic exhibitions will be featured so as to bring life and spirit to the movement.

Organization of local anti-opium bodies, convening of mass meetings and special issues of anti-opium numbers by all the newspapers throughout China will be the principal items of the program. And to make the youth interested in the opium problem, oratorial contests and essay competitions will be added to the program, and with a view to bringing the movement to a better success, activities among women are also emphasized. In the evenings anti-opium plays and pictures will be shown. Another important feature of the movement is to try to extend narcotic education. In connection with this work, local educators will be called upon to help its extension so that this problem can be best solved despite the different conditions in different provinces.

Local governments will be requested to burn all the opium and smoking utensils, narcotic drugs, etc., seized recently and to publish the report of opium and narcotic drugs seizures. All classes of people will unite in asking the Government to enforce the new opium suppression laws and regulations set up by the National Opium Suppression Committee at Nanking, in order that opium may be totally wiped out in China.

As a step to the preparation for the forthcoming International Opium Conference to be held at Geneva, a study of local narcotic conditions will be conducted so that official reports to the Conference will not be unavailable. Throughout the journey views will be exchanged with the local prominent people or people who are well informed on the local narcotic situation as regards the question of what people can do to help suppress opium as well as narcotic drugs.

The last, but not least, feature of the movement will be to make preparations for the erection of a bronze statue of our first opium fighter, Mr. Lin Tseh-hsu, at the capital, and a number of monuments in the different provinces, in memory of China's holy war against opium led by him. It is well known that Lin Tseh-hsu condemned opium in his petitions to Emperor Taokwang of the Tsing Dynasty, when he said, in part:

> "Destructive are the flood and wild beasts; yet opium is more terrifying. No man in whatever generation to come will say that opium should not be totally suppressed. If Emperors Yao and Shung were alive to-day, the first thing they would do would be to eradicate the opium evil.
>
> "Opium to a nation is like tumor to a human body. The natural outcome of a tumor is poisonous pus; and the inevitable result of the opium traffic is national degradation.
>
> "To eliminate the root of the evil, opium should be immediately and uncompromisingly exterminated."

It is just this uncompromising spirit that has pushed on the work of the National Anti-Opium Association and its 400 branches for the past five years with unusal success. It is the aim of the Association to keep this spirit forever until this horrible evil of humanity is completely stamped out so that the welfare of the whole human race can be well maintained.

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TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

Wensz King, the New Chinese Minister to the Netherlands

Wensz King, who was recently appointed Chinese Minister to the Netherlands, is holding a farewell reception to-day in Shanghai on the eve of his departure for his new post. Mr. King is a native of Kashing, Chekiang province, and is 38 years of age. He was appointed Commissioner of Foreig. Affairs inShanghai,April 12,1928. He is a graduate of Columbia University, with the degree of Master of Laws On returning to China in 1916 from the United States, he passed the examinations for the diplomatic and consular service, and since then has held a number of important posts. In 1917 he was a student attache at the Chinese Legation in Washington. In 1919 he was a member of the secretariat of the Chinese delegration to the Paris Peace Conference. Iy 1921 he served similarl- with the Chinese delegan tion at the Washington Conference. Returning to China in 1922, he was assigned to the Preparatory Bureau for the Special Customs Tariff Conference in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking. In 1926-27 he served as the chief of the Political Affairs Department. As vice-chairman of the Committee on Treaties he assisted in the negotiation of the new Sino-Belgian affairs treaty. In Shanghai he was advisor on foreign affairs under Mayor Hwang-Fu and later under Mayor Chang Tin-fan. He also served on the tariff commission under Sun Fo, then Minister of Finance and also under T. V. Soong.

Mr. Wensz King

British New Year Honors Include Many China Residents

The British New Years Honors List was made public during the week, having been delayed owing to the serious illness of King George. Prominent among those honored is John T. Pratt, who is promoted from C. M. G. to K. B. E. Mr. Pratt has been connected with the British Foreign Office since October, 1925, and was former British Consul General in Shanghai. Mr. Pratt was born in India. J. B. Affleck, acting Consul-General at Tsinanfu, and Li Yau-tsun, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong, are made C. B. E.

The following are made M. B. E., as reward for services rendered to the British military forces in China: A. W. Burkill, silk merchant in Shanghai; Charles Harpur, Commissioner of Public Works, Shanghai; A. R. J. Hearne, of the Tientsin-Pukow railway; Percy H. B. Kent, barrister Tientsin; Robert A. Williams, Electricity Department, British Municipal Council, Tientsin; and Mrs. Hilda Byrne, Chairman of the British Women's Association, Shanghai.

Basil C. Newton, Counsellor of the British Legation, Peiping, is made C.M G.

K. B. E. means Knight of the British Empire; C. B. E. means Companion of the British Empire; M. B. E. means Member of the British Empire; C. M. G. means Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Elect General Committee

The result of the recent elections to the general committee of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, of Shanghai were announced at a meeting during the week. In addition to 27 who would be elected by the commercial organizations and 27 by the various guilds, the returns were as follows:—Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Liu Mei-chieh, Yuan Li-tung, S. S. Fung, Fong Chu-pah, Wang Hsiao-lan, Wu Tz-hao, C. T. Wang, Tseu Chuan-Chen Lung-chang, Sung Han-chang, S. U. Zau, Chow Shih-ching, Tsuyee Pei, Sung Mei-tong, K. H. Ling, Ching Sung, ching, Lohfee Pah-hong, Loh Vung-chung, Sze Liang-zay, Tong Shao-yi, Y. M. Chien, Hang Sung-mei, Chang Tz-lien, Chang Yih-cheng, and D. S. Chen and K. P. Chen.

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China's First Attempt at a National Election

BY J. B. P.

The Central Party Headquarters, which has control of the Kuomintang Political Party machinery at Nanking, announced on Friday, March 1 "that barring unexpected developments *which are very unlikely*. . . the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang will be held in Nanking on the scheduled date, opening on March 15. As far as the Central Kuomintang and the Central Government are concerned, there are no reasons for a postponement." This report stated further that important meetings were held in Nanking at the private residence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the State Council, said meetings being attended by influential members of the Kuomintang and that questions pertaining to the forthcoming Congress were brought up for discussion and while no official announcement was forthcoming, "it was stated that the results were highly satisfactory." In conclusion this report, which was circulated by *Reuters* service, stated that while "there were certain issues before the government which are difficult to handle, yet none of them is serious enough to upset the general political situation." The report concluded with the sentence. "Influential members of the Party have declared that they are confident of the Party's ability to keep the reactionary elements under control."

"Unexpected Developments"

While nothing had happened up to the time these paragraphs were written (Tuesday, March 5) to cause the Government to postpone the date of the Third National Kuomintang Congress, certain developments of an "uncertain" character were taking place which might conceivably have the effect of causing a postponement of the meeting although the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee announced on March 5 that the meeting would be held with appropriate ceremonies. Of major interest among the "uncertain" developments was the ousting of Gen. Lu Tih-ping from his position as Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government. It has been most difficult to get at the bottom of the political crisis in Hunan but Gen. Lu fled to Nanking and issued a report accusing the Wu-Han Branch Political Council of executing a coup d'etat while Gen. Lu's forces were scattered over the province "engaged in bandit suppression." On the other hand Gen. Li Tsung-jen, head of the Wu-Han branch political council accused Gen. Lu of "tolerating bandits, sheltering Communists, usurping and abusing financial power, etc." The Nanking authorities, while nominally approving of the appointment of Gen. Ho Chien as Acting Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Committee in place of Gen. Lu Tih-ping, has appointed a special committee to investigate the case, which is called a violation of the Constitution on the grounds that the Wu-Han political council exceeded its authority in dismissing Gen. Lu and in engaging in military activities without the authority of the Central Government. Of course the real reason for the trouble in Hunan is rivalry between the Kuangsi and Chiang Kai-shek factions.

Further developments to be classed under the general heading of "uncertain" were reports of troop movements from Hankow to the town of Wusueh on the Yangtsze near Kiukiang in Kiangsi Province, which gesture on the part of Hankow has been countered by similar troop movements from Chekiang and other points in Kiangsu to the vicinity of Kiukiang and Wuhu. There also have been reports in Shanghai that some twenty ships belonging to Chinese shipping companies have been requisitioned for possible use as transports. Reports of minor skirmishes between troops affiliated with Nanking and Hankow along the Kiangsi-Hunan border and at Anking in Anhwei Province, have been denied.

Attitude of Feng Yu-hsiang

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the Minister of War in the National Government, who controls Honan, Shensi and Kansu Provinces and also western Shantung, has maintained a neutral attitude in respect to the rivalries between Nanking and Wu-Han and according to reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers has announced his intention of supporting the National Government and upholding the decisions of the recent Military Reorganization Conference. It has also been reported, but not confirmed that Marshal Feng has sent a telegram to Nanking advising the postponement of the Third National Kuomintang Congress, but also advising in case the Congress is to be held that Wang Ching-wei, leader of the so-called "Left" faction in the Kuomintang be invited to attend the meeting. Mr. Wang Ching-wei's present whereabouts are unknown although it has been rumored that he is in Hongkong.

In addition to the efforts which Marshal Feng is exerting to mediate the trouble, it was also stated on Tuesday, March 5 that Gen. Li Chai-sum, head of the Canton Branch Political Council and Chu Chao-hsin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, were both hurrying to Nanking. Gen. Li Tsung-jen, head of the Wu-Han Branch Political Council, who suddenly departed from Nanking following the receipt of news of the Hunan coup d'etat against Gen. Lu Tih-ping, has since been remaining in Shanghai, the announced reason being illness due to trouble with his eyes.

Aside from a slight rush on the Government Central Bank in Shanghai for the purpose of cashing notes, there has been only a slight disruption of business, the Chinese banks in Shanghai announcing that there are no grounds for anxiety regarding the stability of government bonds due to the existence of ample security. Although the public has been considerably disturbed by the circulation of rumors of military clashes, the fact that all leaders of the Government have unanimously declared that there is to be no actual outbreak and that all political problems must be reserved for the Third National Kuomintang Congress, has had a somewhat pacifying effect.

Sun Fo Urges Personal Sacrifice

Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and now Minister of Railways in the National Government, in the course of an address delivered in Nanking on Monday, March 4 stated that the Kuomintang "is passing through a most critical moment and is likely to stand or collapse in the near future depending on its ability to carry out the rehabilitation program based on the Three People's Principles according to the expectations of the people. If we succeed in only carrying out a portion of the rehabilitation program, our future will be unlimited, but if we fall in the fulfillment of the task..... we have no place in the government. As a people we are not accustomed to political unity as the term means in Western countries. We are all too individualistic....We must continue our struggle for the realization of genuine peace and real unification which can only be attained at a sacrifice of personal ambitions on the part of our leaders."

Will the Congress Succeed?

In view of the conflicting political cross-currents, it is impossible to determine whether the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang will be held, or whether it will succeed in accomplishing its major purposes, if it is held. According to the agenda which was made public on December 15 last the major objects of the Congress are, (1) To receive and adopt the reports of the Central Executive Committee and other departments of the Central Party Head-quarters; (2) to revise the platforms and regulations of the Party; (3) to decide upon policies to be pursued according to existing conditions; (4) to determine the number of members and reserve members of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees; (5) to elect members and reserve members of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees.

Delegates Appointed

The list of delegates to the Congress from the various Provincial Party Headquarters and others of equal ranking both within the country and abroad, announced through the official *Kuo Min* news agency on Tuesday, March 5, was as follows:

Anhwei—9 delegates.

Chen Tiao-yuan, Wu Hsin-ya, Cheng Tien-fong, Liu Chen-ju, Hsu Chung-pai, Wu Chung, Tsao Chin, Tsao Hua, and Yang Fu.

Peiping—8 delegates.

Feng Yu-hsiang, Lo Chia-lun, Yen Hsi-shan, Fong Chen-wu, Pai Tsung-hsi, H. H. Kung, C. T. Wang and Lu Chung-lin.

Honan—7 delegates.

Li Ching-chi, Han Fu-chu, Wang Tien hsiao, Chang Ming-ching, Liu Chi-hsueh, Hsueh Chien-kwang and Teng Chi-hsi.

Shensi—6 delegates.

Chiao Yi-tang, Wan Lu-yi, Tsao Pei-yen, Hsueh Tuh-pi, Kuo Chi-lan, and Yu Yu-li.

Hunan—9 delegates.

Tseng Chi, Li Hsien-yang, Ho Yao-tsu, Feng Ti, Yang Hsi-chih, Wu Chia-yao, Wang Shu-chi, Yi Pei-chi and Liu Yoh-chih.

Kweichow—6 delegates.

Tan Hsing-cho, Wang Li-fong, Chang Chi-hao, Wang Peh-chun, Li Yuan-pai and Li Chung-kung.

Northern Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway—1 delegate.

Lo Ho-hsin.

Peiping-Hankow Railway—1 delegate.

Chen Tso-li.

Seamen's Special Party Headquarters—1 delegate.
Chao Chih-chi.

Kiangsu—9 delegates.
Yeh Siu-fong, Li Shou-hsiung, Wang Peh-lin, Koo Tsze-yang, Yeh Tsu-chang, Wang Pao-hsuan, Nee Pih, Chen Li-fu and Niu Yung-chien.

Canton—8 delegates.
Hu Wen-tsai, Lin Yih-chung, Teng Shih-tseng, Fan Chi-tsui, Ho Tso-lin, Tong Yen-hua, Ma Chao-chun and Chen Cheh.

Kwangtung—10 delegates.
Chen Min-chu, Hsu Ching-tang, Feng Tso-wan, Chen Tsi-tang, Lin Yun-kai, Li Wen-fang, Ma Hung-huan, Chen Chi-poh, Hu Yi and Lo Wei-chiang.

Yunnan—7 delegates.
Sheng Chun-su, Chang Lu, Chang Wei-han, Chang Ting-yao, Lu Chi-yi, Huang Yu-jen, and Yang Chieh.

Fukien—7 delegates.
Tsien Tiao-yuan, Yao Ho-ching, Chen Shao-kuan, Lin Chi-hua, Tsao Li-yung, Fong Hsin-tao, and Yang Shu-chwang.

Szechuan—9 delegates.
Shang Yu-jen, Chang Chung, Tseng Kwang-ching, Chen Chieh, Hsieh Chi, Chao Teh-chiao, Wu Tan-jen, Lo Hsi-chang, and Huang Chi-lu.

Shantung—7 delegates.
Ho Shih-yuan, Lo Mei-huan, Ling Kang-feng, Wang Tze-chwang, Sun Liang-chen, Lu Tze-wen and Lu Yun-chang.

Inner Mongolia—2 delegates.
Li Lien-chi and Pao Yuen-hsing.

Japan—2 delegates.
Chen Fong-hsin and Yang Shao-pang.

France—2 delegates.
Shih Shang-kuan and Chang Tao-fan.

Honolulu—2 delegates.
Liu An and Cheng Yoh-hsiu.

Siam—5 delegates
Tsien Cho-chi, Fong Sui-lun, Chu Ling-ko, Sheng Wei-hsin and Hsiao Chi-shan.

Philippine Islands—2 delegates.
Huang Chang and Chow Fa-hai.

Straits Settlements—4 delegates.
Teng Chung-yang, Chen Tzu-nan, Wu Te-chen and Tih Ying.

Haiphong—1 delegate.
Chia Yuan-chung.

Dutch East Indies—5 delegates.
Li Lien, Chen Hsiao-ying, Li Chi-wen, Feng Hsin-shih and Lin Yeh-ming.

Lima—1 delegate.
Chen An-jen.

Non-voting Members

The following delegates, who will have no power to vote, were also designated:

Sikong—Wei Chien-tso.
Sinkiang—Chang Feng-chiao.
Tibet—Ka-Sung-Che-jen.
Kokonor—Tien Kun-shan.
Ninghsia—Ma Fu-hsiang.
Outer Mongolia—Men-tu-li-tao.
Lung-Hai Railway—Liang Han-tao.
Peiping-Suiyuan Railway—Chen Chun-poh.
Peiping-Mukden Railway—Hsiao Tung-ming.
Korea—Chang Hung-hai.
London—Tseng Loh-ping.
Liverpool—Chang Ching.
Timor—Li Tien-chi.
Madagascar—Mu Tien-lin.
Mauritius—Chun Ao-chan.

The Numerical Strength of the Kuomintang

Some idea of the numerical strength and distribution of the membership in the Kuomintang Party, was indicated in a report by the *Ta Chung* news agency on March 5 which gave the membership in the Kuomintang in Kiangsu Province as 14,274, distributed among the following towns and villages. The population of Kiangsu Province, wherein Shanghai is located, is estimated at approximately 30,000,000:

KIANGNING	188	WUSIH	392	CHUANSHA	92
TANTU	279	IHSING	549	CHUNNMING	151
CHUYUN	186	WUCHING	451	HAIMEN	328
TANYANG	186	KIANGYING	561	TUNGTAI	159
KINGTAI	187	TSINKIANG	236	TAIHSIEN	16
LISHUI	72	TAISHING	220	KIANGTU	448
KAOCHUN	183	SHUKAO	205	KAOYOU	958
LIYANG	201	NANTUNG	518	HSINGHUA	82

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Uncompleted from Chuchow to Shiuchow

Completed from Shiuchow to Canton

This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow and there secure motor transportation to the northern extremity of the southern section of the line, at Shiuchow, where the journey thence to Canton may be made comfortably by train. The section between Chuchow and Shiuchow is rapidly nearing completion, however, and it is expected that trains will operate through from Hankow to Canton within a short time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

CANTON-HANKOW

Railway

Head Office

CANTON

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 3

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1148.

The public is hereby notified that instructions have been received from the Inspector General of Customs to the effect that certain of the duty rates of the new Import Tariff have been modified and that new amended rates are to be put into force from 1st March, 1929.

Correction slips may be obtained free of charge on application to Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 5th March, 1929.

KIANGPOO	187	SHANGHAI	542	YIENCHEN	324
LUHE	93	PAOSHAN	343	PAOYING	202
YANGCHUNG	198	TSINGPU	132	HWEIYING	124
YICHENG	167	KIATING	141	FUNIN	318
WUKING	415	TAICHONG	97	HWEIAN	25
WUHSIEN	346	SUNGKIANG	180	LIENSHUI	392
KWENSHAN	168	FENGYIEN	229	SZUYANG	338
CHANGSHU	259	NANWEI	353	KUANYUN	128
KUNGYU	130	TUNGHAI	78	SUININ	398
MUYANG	196	SUCHIEN	129	SIAOHSIEN	107
PEAHSIEN	224	TONGSHAN	451	PEIHSIEN	154
CHIEHSHAN	141	TONGHSIEN	134		
CHITUNG	193	KINGSHAN	136	TOTAL	14,274

District High Court to Supersede Provisional Court at Shanghai

A *Kuo Min* News agency dispatch from Nanking, dated March 3, stated that it was reported that the Judicial Yuan is preparing measures whereby the National Government will be in a position to communicate with the various countries regarding the abolition of the present Shanghai Provisional Court in accordance with the Mixed Court Rendition agreement of the 15th Year of the Republic of China (1926). Upon expiration of the present agreement on June 30 of the current year, a special District High Court, to be organized according to the new Chinese legal code, will be instituted for Shanghai which will try all cases, both criminal and civil, according to Chinese law.

Koreans Observe "Independence Day" in Baptist Church

Several hundred Koreans living in Shanghai assembled at the Baptist Church in the Boulevard des Deux Republiques, which forms the boundary between the French Concession and the Chinese city of Shanghai, on Friday, March 1, to observe the tenth anniversary of the Declaration of Korean Independence. Kwak Hun, Chairman of the Korean Club, presided, The speakers urged those present to work for the revolutionary movement and to instil the revolutionary spirit in the hearts of others. Close co-operation with various parties was urged in order to get Japan out of Korea. The Chairman read a letter from an Indian Association in Shanghai wishing the movement every success.

Hip Sings and On Leongs Celebrate New Year in New York

(*New York Times, Feb. 11*)

A long red string on the end of which was a green leaf of lettuce to ward off evil spirits, hung yesterday from the fire escape of the Hip Sing Tong headquarters in Pell Street. The secretary of Hip Sing stood impassively on the fire escape, weighting the string with an orange for good luck and knotting dollar bills in it at intervals of a foot or two as he lowered it toward the street. A twenty-foot cardboard dragon, embroidered with bright wools, that circulates in the streets of Chinatown on New Year's Day, was writhing ceremoniously under the fire escape.

For almost an hour the writhing continued, accompanied by the rhythmic pounding of goo-goo drums and the clash of cymbals. The dragon rolled its glass eyes, fluttered its cardboard lids, convulsively opened a two-foot mouth, bearded like a mandarin's, and swallowed the lettuce leaf, the orange and thirty dollars, indicating to all the merchants up and down Pell Street how the Hip Sing dragon should be treated if evil was to be averted and happiness obtained during the New Year.

In Mott Street, in front of the headquarters of On Leong Tong, the same ritual was followed with an On Leong dragonl

Although there was peace yesterday between the rivar tongs, as befitted the ancient traditions of the New Yeae festival, the peace had lasted only ten months; so the policy posts were tripled while the On Leong dragon paid a courtesg visit to Hip Sing territory in Pell Street, and the Hip Sind dragon ventured over the On Leong deadline in tong wars and visited Mott Street.

Then the merchants on Pell Street who pay allegiance to Hip Sing, hung out their lettuce leaves with a sealed red offering of money. On Mott Street, the On Leong merchants did likewise.

"We no longer have a New Year's festival," said David Chow, publisher of the Chinese *National Daily* just across Pell Street from Hip Sing Tong. "China is united and we do not believe in New Year's since 1911. To us Chinese, today is only Feb, 10. We use the western calendar."

Mr. Chow insisted at first that he did not know what the Chinese New Year meant, but finally explained that it was "to remember the ancestors and pay all debts—if possible."

"The Chinese have a very strict morality," said Mr. Chow, "until they learn too much from America. They are too honest to live in America until they learn something."

At 24 Mott Street, in On Leong territory, Poy Yee stood at the door of his shop and said: "New Year is anything the man in charge of it wishes to make it. This year it is in charge of Sam Ong."

Groups of influential On Leong merchants looked uncomfortable when asked about New Year's and disappeared. Sam Ong could not be seen.

At Hip Sing headquarters, Dan Kew, who is also Chinese interpreter in the Tombs Court, said blandly: "It's no more a celebration of New Year than it is of the eighteen years of the Chinese Republic."

As night fell, an electric sign on the roof of the headquartes of On Leong Tong was switched on. In the next two weeks of celebration of the New Year, it will wink out the English word: "Welcome."

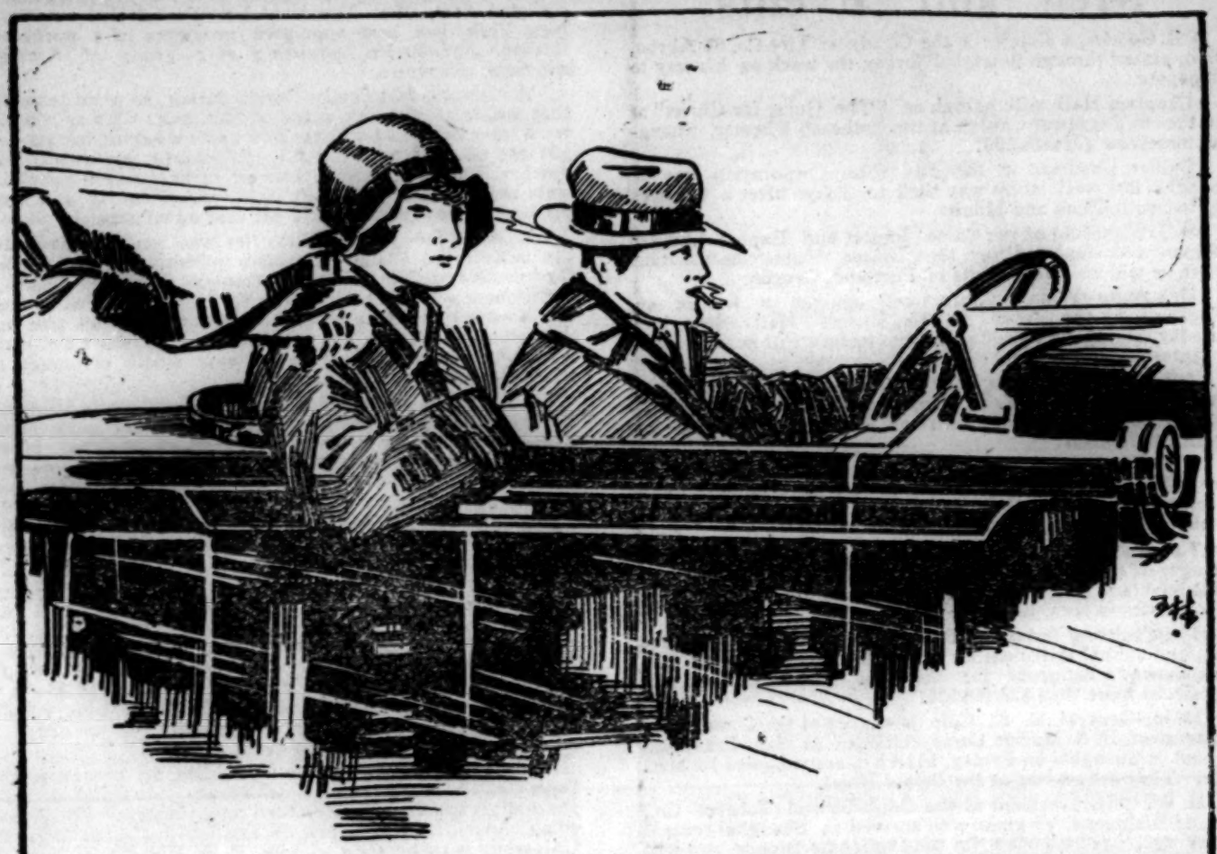
Where the First Airplanes in China Were Built

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

In the article entitled "National Government Builds its First Airplane" in the *Review* of February 23, 1929, the airplane recently completed at Hungjao was referred to as "possibly the first airplane ever constructed in China". We beg to inform you that the Naval Air Establishment at Foochow had been building seaplanes and flying boats ranging in type from training machines to bombing and torpedo planes ever since 1918. Moreover, all the machines were designed by Chinese engineers and built mostly with Chinese materials by Chinese workmen. Besides the machines stationed at Foochow and elsewhere, some of our machines have been stationed near the Kiangnan Dock and been continuously flying round about the Shanghai districts since 1927. We understand W. P. Loo of Canton has also designed and constructed some airplanes in Canton during the last two or three years.

T. Wong,
Acting Director Naval Air Establishment

Naval Air Establishment, Foochow, March 4, 1929



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Men and Events

T.B. Geddes, a director in the Goodyear Tire Co. of Akron, Ohio, passed through Shanghai during the week on his way to Singapore.

Chaplain Hall will preach on "The Quest for Christ" at the Fourth Regiment Church at the Embassy Theater, Shanghai, tomorrow (March 10).

Delbert Goodman of the Fox Film Corporation was in Shanghai last week on his way back to Tokyo after a businees trip to South China and Manila.

B. J. Stansfield of the China Import and Export Lumber Company has departed for the United States on vacation where he will visit his parents in Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn will deliver a lecture on "Angkor" at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, Shanghai, Tuesday, March 12, at 5.30 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

A *Toho* dispatch from Peiping during the week stated that is was rumored that J. V. A. MacMurry, American Minister to China, is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of State by President Hoover.

Miss Caroline Wilson of Chicago, formerly a member of the staff of the *Chicago Tribune*, is now in Shanghai on a business trip.. Miss Wilson has a shop in Chicago which specializes in Oriental goods.

The death occurred in Shanghai March 6 of John Shengle, manager of the Kaingsu Chemical Works. He was born in Philadelphia in 1877 and was a former employee in the Edison Laboratories in New Jersey.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank. Ltd. has issued its balance sheet and annual statement for last year in booklet form. The bank showed a net profit for the year of $358,344 and has deposits of more than $22,468,000.

Major-General E. K. Cole, in charge of the Commissary Department. U. S. Marine Corps, stationed at San Francisco, arrived in Shanghai on Friday, March 8, accompanied by Mrs. Cole. They are staying at the Palace Hotel.

H. W. Cobb, president of the Cobb-Gywnn Tobacco Co., Inc., of Richmond, Virginia, who arrived in Shanghai several weeks ago, has departed for the Philippine Islands, and will later return to Shanghai *en route* to the United States.

Li Tchuin, the Chinese Consul at Penang, has been promoted to a post in Canada, and is now en route to Shanghai. Glowing tributes were paid to him at a farewell reception held in Penang recently on the occasion of his departure.

W. H. Plant, special representative of the U. S. Steel Products Co., who arrived in Shanghai several weeks ago is in charge of the Shanghai office, while C. B. Weiss is absent in America on a holiday. Mr. Weiss is expected back about September 1.

A minor run of several days duration on the Central Bank of China, the National Government's banking institution, occurred during the week. All notes were redeemed as presented, the bank being kept open until late at night for the purpose.

John Van Antwerp MacMurray, American Minister, who came down from Peiping to meet Governor General Stimson, returning to the United States from the Philippines, returned beginning of the week to Peiping, taking a boat to Nanking, and thence by train.

Theodore Siddall, an American resident in Shanhai, was orderd by Judge Purdy in the U. S. Court for China during the week to pay Tls. 500 to J. F. Blake, British subject in the employ of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., as damages for having shot the latter's trained hunting dog.

John Roebling, of Trenton, New Jersey, son of the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, has sent a subscription of five thousand dollars gold for famine relief work in China. The remittance was received in Shanghai March 6 by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, through the Chinese Legation at Washington.

Harrington Emerson, with offices at 30 Church street, New York, and the originator of modern efficiency methods in business and manufacturing establishments, who had been staying in Japan for some time, was in Shanghai during the week, when he had an interview with Ministry Sun Fo on the subject of railway construction in China.

The Shanghai Branch of the Tsing Hua Alumni Association held a banquet at the Shanghai Bankers' Club, Sunday March 3. 3,100 members were present. Dr. Hu Shih presided. Among the principal speakers were Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, Financial Advisor to the National Government.

C. V. Starr, the president of the American Asiatic Underwriters of Shanghai, has returned to China after a visit to the Uinted States, bringing with him the news that his affiliated firm, the American Inernational Underwriters of New York, has been appointed managers of a world-wide foreign organization consisting of a group of American insurance companies.

A Customs Notification issued during the week announced that certain of the duty rates of the new Chinese Customs tariff have been modified, the new amended rates having been put into effect from March 1. Reductions are made on a number of articles, among them on raisins, which previously were charged a specific rate which worked out at over forty per cent. The new rate is 12½ per cent advalorem.

An order for 100,000 railway ties was placed with Chinese saw mills in the Philippine islands recently by the National Government of China. The contract was signed on behalf of the Chinese government by H. K. Kwong, Chinese consul there. Mr. Kwong told a *Manila Bulletin* reporter that this was only the forerunner of much larger orders in the future and that it was probable that the Chinese railways would in future use Philippine lumber exclusively.

T. C. Wu, general secretary of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, in his annual report for 1928 states that more money had been raised from purely Chinese sources than in any previous year since the advent of the Mission. A noteworthy feature was that the Christian churches throughout the country had made a generous response to the appeal of work for lepers, offerings having been received even from Christian bodies in such famine-stricken provinces as Honan and Shantung.

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, wife of Admiral Bristol; Mrs. Kenneth Castleman. wife of the Chief of Staff; and Mrs. Wm. Bagley, wife of the Fleet Operation Officer of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet arrived in Shanghai from Manila on Friday, March 8, aboard the U. S. Transport *Chaumont* and are staying at the China United Apartments. Admiral Mark L. Bristol and staff officers aboard the *Pittsburgh* will probably visit Canton before proceeding to Shanghai, where they are scheduled to arrive about March 20.

Professor V. P. Ting has accepted an invitation from Dean Chu of the Far Eastern University, Shanghai, to teach Journalism and English literature and rhetoric. Previous to going abroad, Mr. Ting taught English in the Southeastern University in cooperation with Dr. P. W. Kuo who is now the Director of the China Institute in America. Upon his return from abroad, he taught English composition and rhetoric, English versification, English drama and American literature while acting head of the Department of English Literature in the absence of Dr. A. J. Bowen of the University of Nanking.

Commander R. H. Grayson of the U. S. S. *Generol Alava* stationed at Shanghai, has been promoted to the position of executive officer of the U.S.S. *Jason*, an aircraft carrier stationed at Manila. Commander Grayson has been at Shanghai for the past two years and is very well known here. Mrs. Grayson, who has also been at Shanghai, is departing shortly for Paris, where she will visit their two children who are now in school there, following which she will proceed to the United States for a further visit. Commander Grayson's duties in connection with the Intelligence Division of the United States Navy will be taken over by Lieutenant E. F. Carlson of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Philippine Gold Mill Produces Handsomely

The new Balatoc gold mill, situated about five miles from Baguio, the principal health resort in the Philippine Islands, and affiliated with the Benguet Mining Co., which has been operating about a month has already produced, according to a statement printed in the Manila *Bulletin*, February 14, Gold $45,000 worth of gold. The mill has a capacity of about 100 tons of ore per day. The Balatoc Mining Co. has spent about Gold $500,000 in developing this property.

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Hugo Reiss & Co. Agents Shanghai

Who's Who in China

李應林

Mr. Li Ying-lin

Mr. Y. L. Lee, the Vice-President and executive officer of Lingnan University (formerly Canton Christian College), a native of Canton, was born in 1894. He graduated from the Middle School of Lingnan University in 1914. He then joined the Canton Y.M.C.A. as its student secretary. In 1916 he went to Oberlin College as a self supporting student and graduated from that college in 1920. He came back to the Canton Y.M.C.A. as its associate general secretary and acting-general secretary until he was elected as the Vice-President of Lingnan University in 1927.

When Mr. Lee was connected with the Canton Y.M.C.A., he was more than a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Many Christian schools, the Mass Education Movement, the Lingnan University, the Council of Churches and others counted on his help. He was the director of Social Survey under the Canton Government in 1926.

Besides his executive work in Lingnan University, he is an advisor to the Commission on Reconstruction of the Political Council in Canton, and the Chairman of the Council of Christian Higher Education in China.

Mr. Lee has published several pamphlets on international relations and several on the social conditions of Canton.

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In the United States Court for China

LUDMELIA MEDLENKA, Plaintiff.
vs
ARTHUR MEDLENKA, Defendant.

Cause No. 3153
Civil No? 1363
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China.
March 2 1929.
L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, on the 1st day of March, 1929, made application of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 2d day of March, 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 1st day of March, 1929, Ludmelia Medlenka, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 1st day of March, 1929:

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 2d day of March, 1929, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERD that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 23d day of March, 1929, the day of last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,
Dated at Shanghai, China,
March 2d 1929.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Announcement

In spite of the fact that the new Import Tariff imposes 22½% on Silk, Lacquer, Bronze, Satsuma and other luxuries which advances the cost of goods 10 to 15% over previous levels, our prices will remain unchanged. We have succeeded in importing our goods before the new tariff came into force, and desire our Customers to benefit thereby.

This applies, equally, to our SHIRT Department, where prices will be found to be as reasonable as they have ever been.

TOYO MURAKAMI

Kiangse & Ezra Roads.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service

Peiping, Feb. 28.—Gen. Liu Chen-nien at Chefoo anxiously awaits dispatch of troops by Chiang Kai-shek, to assist him.

Tsingtao, March 1.—Since the arrival of Gen. Chang Chung-chang at Lungkow, remnants of his old army have begun a movement northward. Situation in Kaomi and Jichao has become dangerous and residents from there are flocking to Tsingtao.

Peiping, March 1.—Since the deadlock in the Sino-Japanese negotiations anti-Japanese propaganda becomes fiercer than ever.

Peiping, March 2.— Portions of troops here are discovered to have been conspiring with Chang Chung-chang faction.

Peiping, March 2.—Gen. Semienoff recruiting White Russians at Tientsin for Chang Chung-chang adventure.

Peiping, March 2.—General Feng Yu-hsiang, as Minister of War, will have the final say in the measures to be taken against Chang Chung-chang's adherents, but in view of conditions in Honan it seems impossible for Feng to dispatch a large number of troops to Shantung at one time.

Tientsin, March 3.—Tientsin Defense Force raids meeting place of Chang Chung-chang adherents.

Shanghai, March 4.—Bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen 11 feet high, gift of Japanese business men, arrives here from Japan.

Peiping, March 4.—General Chang Chen issues proclamation forbidding meetings which are likely to disturb the peace.

Peiping, March 4.—Party of foreign press men is invited to inspect South Manchuria Railway.

Tokyo, March 5.—Government decides to ask Diet for Yen 2,580,000 to keep Japanese contingents in Shantung for another four months.

Peiping, March 5.—Chang Kai-shek requests Chang Hsueh-liang to mobilize Northeastern China fleet towards Shantung coast so as to oppose Chang Chung-chang.

Nanking, March 5.—1,000 troops leave Nanking for Wuhu, indicating that Central government had begun military movement to prepare for Hunan question.

Tokyo, March 5.—Premier Tanaka confers with Foreign Office officials on Sino-Japanese negotiations.

Peiping, March 5.—Gen. Chang Ching-yao announces that he will take no part in the Chang Chung-chang venture.

Tokyo, March 5.—Ministry of Finance reports that exports to China in February totalled Yen 28,407,000; imports Yen 19,483,000.

Peiping, March 6.—Gen. Pei Tsung-hsi replies to Nanking that he will leave the settlement of the Hunan affair entirely in the hands of the Central Government..

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1147.

Notice is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Tuesday, 12th March, 1929, the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

W. R. MYERS,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 2nd March, 1929.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, February 27.— Dr. C. T. Wang states that Sino-Japanese settlement is impossible unless Japan alters policy towards China.—American Minister MacMurray arrives at Nanking.—Shanghai bankers and flour merchants contribute $500,000 for famine relief in north China.—Name of Fengtien province changed to Liaoning.—Gen. Lu Tih-ping arrives at Nanking after his dismissal from office by Wuhan C. P. C.—National Reconstruction Committee appoints a Harbor Preparation Commission.—State Council orders arrest of Chi Hsueh-yuan, former tuchun of Kiangsu.—Wang Ching announces that Peiping-Mukden railway administration is to be centralized at Tientsin.—At 16th meeting of Executive Yuan resolution is adopted that T. V. Soong's plans for engineering work in north China shall be referred jointly to the Reconstruction Committee and the Hopei government.

Thursday, February 28.—Chiang Kai-shek sends 200,000 rounds of ammunition and $30,000 to Gen. Liu Chien-nien at Chefoo.—Yen Hsi-shan returns to Taiyuan from Wutai.—Ministry of Communications decides to salve Russian steamer "*Pamiat Lenina*" sunk at Pukow last year.—Additional Shanghai-Nanking long distance telephone line rapidly nearing completion.—State Council promulgates regulations for conversion of Chungshan district into model district.—C. P. C. at Nanking decides to investigate reasons for dismisssal of Gen. Lu Tih-ping by the Wuhan Division.—National Finance Council holds first meeting at Nanking.—Kwangtung province elects delegates to 3rd National Kuomintang congress.—Mukden to open public library.—Agricultural conference opens at Chinkiang.—Honan province investigating reafforestation possibilities.—Tai Chi-tao shortly to proceed to Szechuan because of death of mother and thus will not be present at 3rd Kuomintang Congress.

Friday, March 1—Li Kang-pen and Hung Tsung-fah appointed delegates to negotiate return of Belgian concession at Tientsin. Gen. Li Chi-sen expected to come to Nanking to investigate Lu Tih-ping dismissal.—Hankow-Peiping flight to be made on new Ryan planes recently received at Hankow—Tientsin Public Safety Bureau arrest agents of Chang Chung-chang.—Wang Shu-chang about to return to Nanking from Manchuria to consider Three Eastern provincial disbandment measures.—Estonia and Latvia express desire to conclude treaties with China.—Lu Chung-lin appointed an additional member of the Central Political Council—C. P. C. orders students to pay attention to studies and leave politics alone.—M. Avenol arrives at Peiping.

Saturday, March 2.—Gen. Ho Chien is appointed to succeed Lu Tih-ping by Wuhan C. P. C.—State Council instructs all Central Government officials to obtain leave before departing from the Capital.—Gen. Cheng-wu's troops prepare to leave for Nankow for garrison duty.—Wu Hsin-nan and Wei Chung-kwang appointed commissioners to reorganize Sikong province.—Central Government to enforce prohibition of student agitations.—Legislative Yuan considers rules for granting amnesties.—State Council mandate orders provisional division courts not to receive any more cases.—Tai Chi-tao resigns presidency of Examination Yuan.

Sunday, and Monday, March 3 and 4.—Gen. Hwang Shao-hsiung, chairman of Kwangsi provincial government, returns to Wuchow by seaplane.—50,000 persons attend anti-Japanese meeting at Foochow.—Family of ricsha coolie killed by Japanese Marine truck several months ago, to receive allowance of fifteen dollars a month for a period of years.—Kwangtung and Kwangsi province continue disbandment of troops.—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's prolonged stay in Honan, stated to be due to illness.—Kwantung province considers building of public aquarium.—Central Party Institute at Nanking arranges for training of young Mongolians in the capital.—Nanking-Shanghai commercial air service to be opened end of May.—Afforestation mass meeting is held at Chinkiang.—Dr. C. T. Wang states that negotiations with Mr. Yoshizawa are temporarily suspended.—State Council orders Gen. Ho Chien to continue campaign against communism and bandits in Hunan and Kiangsi.—Proposal discussed at Nanking to use $200,000 of Overseas Fund to found institute for employment of disabled soldiers.

Tuesday, March 5.—Ceremony for observing 4th anniversary of Sun Yat-sen March 12 definitely decided on at Nanking.

(Continued on page 83)

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Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
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HARBIN, C.E.R. Travel Bureau, 170-171 Kitaiskaya street,
Telegraphic Address: "EUROPASIA"
Phone: 24-65
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Telegraphic Address: "GRANDHOTEL"
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TIENTSIN, 74, Rue de France,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1888 S"

DAIRE, 110, Yamagata Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 8243

MOUKDEN, 24, Chiyoda Dori,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 574

NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1271

CHANGCHUN, 4, Hino-de-cho,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

In the American Consular Court for the District of Shanghai, China.

In re Estate of HARRIETTE SPINNEY ROBERTSON, Deceased

Estate No. 105

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Harriette Spinney Robertson, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 1st 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MABEL L. MORRELL
c/o Yangtsze Insurance Assn.
26 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
February 27, 1929.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Myths of China and Japan

Chinese-Japanese Mythology. Vol. VIII of Mythology of All Races. Chinese by John C. Ferguson, Ph. D., Peking; Japanese by Masaharu Anesaki, Litt. D., University of Tokyo. Archaeological Institute of America. Published by Marshall Jones Company, 212 Sumner St., Boston. 1928.

This work is the tenth to be published of the splendid series edited by Canon MacCulloch, Dr. Louis H. Gray and Dr. George Foot Moore. Only two volumes (the Eddic and Semitic mythologies) and an index volume remain to complete the set. The studies of Japanese and Chinese mythology are fully up to the high standard characterizing this series in general.

The mythology of a people is truly, as Dr. Anesaki remarks in his introduction to the Japanese section of this book, a manifestation of their temperament. Further than this, it is a reflex of their surroundings and of their social life. Accordingly we should expect to find, in spite of the extent to which Japanese civilization has borrowed from China, profound differences in the character of the myths of the two peoples, and we are not disappointed. In fact, the Japanese mythology is more individual and characteristic than Dr. Anesaki, with true modesty, is inclined to say. Chinese additions are obvious, but even these are Japanised in the course of time, and the two myth-systems remain separate and distinct in all their fundamental characteristics.

Chinese Mythology

There is no doubt that Dr. Ferguson's task is the more difficult of the two. The bringing together of the general characteristics of the mythology of a people scattered over an enormous territory such as China is a tremendous task. Dr. Ferguson himself makes no claim to having in this volume made an exhaustive study of Chinese myths, which would require many volumes. His own explanation is clear:

> "It has been possible to condense the essential facts into this small space by an exclusion of all myths which have any suspicion of a foreign origin....Only such traditional stories have been examined as are concerned with the powers of nature, the origin of created things, or the growth of governmental institutions and popular customs among the Chinese people.
>
> "When the earliest written records of China were made, established government and an orderly life among the people already existed. There must have been also a vast store of oral traditions. The task of those who were able to transmit their opinions by means of writing was to explain established government and organized life in the light of oral tradition. Out of this attempt grew all the myths which centre around the early rulers, celestial and terrestrial. Although the form of these myths may have suffered many changes as they were being transcribed to writing, their content has, without doubt, been accurately preserved; it is with written traditions that this study is concerned."

Legend and Fantasy

Even with these limitations, the picture is not a clear-cut one. There is none of the heroic struggle of Norse mythology, none of the extraordinary wealth of cosmogony which we know in other myth-systems, none of the eternal war between light and darkness. Fantasy there is, and a long line of wise and benign gentlemen, usually emperors or philosophers gifted with supernatural powers, with supernumerary eyes or other organs, or other grotesque properties. There are wonderful dreams and occasional amiable goddesses, there are the unicorn, the phoenix, the omnipresent dragon, and the tortoise. But there is more of philosophy than of cosmogony, more of emperors than of gods, more of philosophers and alchemists than of heroes.

In general, it may be said that the Chinese mind is little given to fantasy. The shrewd practical sense of the Chinese is supplemented with beliefs which mostly have some close relation to his daily life,—ancestor-worship, divination, local gods and spirits. (The foreign religion of Buddhism of course has no place in this discussion.) It is nevertheless an extraordinary statement to make, as Dr. Ferguson does, that "It is not possible to state there is among the early Chinese any clearly defined theory of the origin of the universe." Surely the author knows the ancient Chinese story of creation, of Pan Ku splitting the void with his axe and separating it into heaven and earth, and Nii Ko plugging up with stones the orifices remaining,—or the other story of the division of the primeval vapor, the lighter and purer rising up and forming the heavens, the heavier and dirtier sinking down and constituting the earth. What Dr. Ferguson gives as Chinese cosmological theories are really (as he makes plain) the guess-work of philosophers of the historic period, generally vulgarized in their spread among the people.

As to the gods, for every Taoist temple devoted to gods of a more universal character there are dozens of shrines to local deities. These local and household deities, and the ancestral spirits, are close enough to be approachable and to take a personal interest in the affairs of their clients. And ghosts and demons, of course, may be very unpleasant neighbors at times, and must be guarded against like all evil spirits. But these are matters a long way from questions of the nature of the world, the sun, the moon, the stars, of the overwhelming passions which control human life, of the struggle of the elemental forces of nature. After all, it is enough for a man to sweep before his own door.

Art and Literature

Though Dr. Ferguson does not comment upon the fact, it is striking to note the lack of mythological subjects in Chinese art, or mythological references in Chinese literature. In the West (and in Japan as well) mythology furnishes the inspiration both for some of the greatest artistic production and for much of the beauty in literature. The sculpture of Greece, to this day the marvel of the world, is based upon their mythology. Some of the most beautiful paintings of Japan are inspired by their national myths, while the Christ-myth is the inspiration of some of the greatest European art. In almost all countries mythology has contributed enormously to the richness and variety of metaphor and imagination in literature.

In China, however, mythology is an ugly duckling. Artists pass it by, and literary men scornfully ignore it and turn to the classics of the philosophers for quotation, illustration, and metaphor. A child can pass through Chinese schools from primary grades to university without learning either from teachers or textbooks that such a thing as mythology exists,—unless he goes to a mission school and learns Greek mythology —under Christian auspices! A Chinese friend once related to me his father's anger at being told that his son was learning mythology at school: "What nonsense! What nonsense!" And I recall another Chinese friend, whose education appeared to be almost wholly from books, who informed me gravely and with apparent sincerity that the Chinese were rationalists with no mythology whatsoever, and was astonished when corrected by a countryman on the point.

It is this lack of literature on Chinese mythology, of course, which leads to errors such as Dr. Ferguson's, above referred to.

Japanese Homogeneity

There are striking contrasts between Japanese and Chinese mythology. First of all it is of interest, and should be instructive to those who believe there is some essential connection between race and nationality, to note the homogeneity of the Japanese people and their culture, in spite of their heterogeneous racial origin. The Chinese people are undoubtedly a unit racially (though there are some relatively insignificant outside elements), but their wide dispersion, and changes in language which have made from one common tongue almost a dozen mutually unintellible languages (to take the outstanding indication of cultural heterogenity), contrast vividly with the homogeneous Japanese, formed from Mongolian, Malay (including Indonesian), white, and negroid elements, but in the course of centuries welded into a single people with a common tongue and tradition.

Japanese mythology calls for less comment than Chinese, mainly because it is closer to our Norse, Greek, and Roman systems. Here there are nature-myths galore, tales of origins and changes, struggles of gods and heroes, beautiful goddesses and fairies, deities of mountains and seas and seasons, —myths which are not only written down in books, but are the common property of every Japanese youngster. Here there is romance, heroism, high adventure and aspiration, fantasy which is not mere grotesqueness, imagination which is not limited to the things of everyday life.

The Conditions of Japanese Mythology

These things, of course, must not be taken as merely a difference of mental characteristics between the Japanese and Chinese. The Japanese of today are the descendants of a conquering people from the south and the subjugated white aborigines. Their legends are the legends of a martial and adventurous people, modified further by the striking physical environment of Japan,—mountain ranges and rocky isles, turquoise seas and crystal mountain streams, the intermittent terrible reminder of the powerlessness of man in the face of earthquakes and typhoons. Add to these things the fact itself of admixture of these widely varying peoples with their diverse traditions and legends, and, finally, the continuation of a feudal system in its fullest flower down to a period within the memory of many men still alive,—and we realzie

the conditions which have created the mythology and the heroic legends of Japan. Mr. Anesaki's own splendid introduction deals excellently with these conditions.

In general, this is a very fine volume. Mr. Anesaki's contribution is the more fascinating and enjoyable throughout, but it must be admitted that his task is easier than Dr. Ferguson's. There are beautiful illustrations, particularly the reproductions of Japanese paintings.

HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

Shanghai a la Tasman Ile

Shanghai Nights, by "Tasman Ile." Published by the Author. Price $4, Chinese currency.

For the benefit of those who never read book criticisms beyond the first paragraph we insert: there is not much about Shanghai days, and even less about Shanghai nights, and considerably less than that which is worth four Mexican dollars (the latter being as increasingly aloof as they are) in this sensationally jacketed book by "Tasman Ile"—whoever he may be.

About the latter we have heard numerous conjectures. Alas, even *we* have been declared responsible for this abortion. And other than ourselves we know of at least half a hundred perfectly innocent bystanders who have endured being poked at by chubby-fingered, would-be humorists, who punitively exclaim, "So you're the person who wrote *that*." Apropos, mind you, of nothing at all. We seriously have considered making a list of Names of Those Who Were Falsely Accused of Writing *Shanghai Nights*, and engraving it on a jade tablet to be placed in a Martyr's Temple for Insulted Souls.

It appears to be a kind of perverse fashion among publishers nowadays to select titles for their products which will keep the reader wondering, long after he has read a book, just how it happened to get its name. Of these is *Shanghai Nights*, which deserves distinction for being the most misleading heading we ever have encountered in the kingdom of misnomenclature. One expects from it at least a selection of pithy sketches, or short stories dealing with the bad-bad life of Shanghai after dark. Instead we get a cheap, ragged, dirty little dime-novel plot about a girl whose Chinese father had the misfortune to choose for a wife a destitute Western woman who considered her marriage as a sort of dignified prostitution. And it is about this young Eurasian woman then, the product of an East-West marriage of the vulgarest sort, that the "hidden" author of *Shanghai Nights* expects us to get excited.

He is a cautious man, this "Tasman Ile." He did not possess the intelligence to write a good book, but he knew enough to write a poor one and refuse to acknowledge it by signing his name on the cover.

Throughout 278 pages of inane, vacuous, amateurish drivel we failed to find a single redeeming paragraph. The book has no characters; no real people live for even an instant in it. It tells little or nothing of this amazement, this great complexity, this burning crucible of life called Shanghai. The dialogue is the manufacture of an ambitious but incapable adolescent; there is no line of illumination in all the great bulk of piffle packed between the two nauseating yellow covers. It needs editing, this book, but most of all it needs extermination.

It would be cruel to enumerate the faults of the stale, matriced writing. You would be as bored in reading, as we would be in writing, a detailed explanation of its puerile plot and the irritating asininities through which it finally drags to a finis where nothing has happened.

Some day there may fare into Shanghai a man with deep eyes and a soul who will write the city's still unwritten stories. It will take a Turgeney, or a Tolstoi, or a Jack London. But these happen so seldom in the world that it may be too much to hope that one of them will come to know Shanghai.

E. S.

U. of Missouri Issues Bulletin on Mexican Journalism

"The History of Mexican Journalism," by Henry Lepidus, has been issued as a University of Missouri Bulletin, Journalism Series No. 49. The History was written in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts while Mr. Lepidus was a graduate student in the University.

Academy of Political Science Issues "Proceedings"

The Academy of Political Science of Columbia University has issued its "Proceedings" for the first half of the current year. The Proceedings are edited by Parker Thomas Moon and the current issue is devoted to the subject, "The Preservation of Peace," and comprises a series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy in New York, November 23 last.

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GOLD IN THE FAR EAST

(*Continued from page 55*)

According to the general opinion of geologists and persons well acquainted with the Russian gold mining industry, the output of the Russian Far East can be brought to the level of the Transvaal annual production, i.e. to 280.000 kgr.; in other words, it is possible to increase the normal Russian Far East gold output more than ten times. A number of mines in Korea are being re-equipped by foreigners and it is thought that the gold output of that country may soon be doubled. In Manchuria, according to the conclusion reached by several foreign experts who examined the Chinese alluvial gold mines along the Amur, the latter region alone could easily yield as much as 1000 poods, or 16.380 kgrs., of gold, annually, provided a more or less rational system of work is employed. Australians, who have begun to work in the Philippines, consider that, with the further development of dredging work, the Philippines could yield a normal output of 50.000 kgrs. of gold.

Summarizing this data, which contains no optimistic exaggerations,—inasmuch as it is based on the authoritative conclusions of experts,—we may compile the following table of the practicably possible development of gold mining in the whole Far East (leaving unchanged the figures for the actual production of Japan, China Proper, South Manchuria and Indo-China, owing to the absence of authoritative conclusions concerning the possible development of mining in these countries):

Table 3

PRACTICABLE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF GOLD MINING IN THE FAR EAST.

Countries.	Possible annual output in Kilogramms.
Russian Far East	280.000
Philippines	50.000
North Manchuria	16.380
Korea	11.000
Japan Proper	9.607
China Proper	2.300
Outer Mongolia	1.600
Formosa	457
Indo-China	450
South Manchuria	100
Total	371.894

This means that the total gold production of the Far East may actually be increased at least seven-fold, reaching thus in round fignres U. S. $ 247.000.000, annually, in value.

GOLD IN THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

It is a matter of knowledge, that the gold of the Us suri region of the Maritime Province commenced, a very long time ago, to attract Chinese to that country and that a regular supply of gold went from there to China. However, aside from the southern part of the Ussuri region, the Russian Far East remained untapped by these ancient workings, and the rich alluvial gold deposits of the Amur and other provinces remained intact up to the seventies of the last century, when they were discovered in the Zeya region, on the Amur.

The General Central Organization of the Russian Zemstvo (provincial self government bodies), which at one time conducted an investigation of the gold-bearing regions of the Amur Province estimated the alluvial reserves of this province alone at 275.000 poods, in round figures, or 4,482.500 kilogramms, of metallic gold. E. E. Ahnert, the geologist, basing his calculations on the average ratio of alluvial gold mines formerly worked and now being worked to the area of surveyed mines ("otvody"), and registered claims in gold-bearing regions, giving an average width of placers of 40 sajens (85,34 meters, 28 ft), an average thickness of placers at 2 sajens (4.27 meters, 14 ft,), and average gold content of one cubic sajen (9. 71 cb. meter or 12.70 cb. yds) of all deposits at 0.00025 poods (4.09 gramm), estimates the *total gold reserves throughout the Russian Far East at 370.000* goods or 6,000,000 *kilogramms or fine gold.*

According to a brief outline compiled by P. I. Polevoy owing to the geological peculiarities of the Russian Far East, river placers predominate there: bed placers, terrace placers and reef placers. Ancient and recent sea-beach and lake placers are less frequent. The average capacity of the gold bearing alluvial is put at between one and three sajens (7 to 21 feet). The average fineness of placer gold varies between 820.37 and 846.52.

River plaicers are generally found in the region of gneisses and crystalline and metamorphic schists, both in the vicinity of igneous rock and in localities where igneous rock are absent. Sae-beach and lake placers are found in the Jurassic and Tertiary formations and are composed of gneisses and schists. Such placers in the region of Okhotsk have lately attracted considerable attention. They have been discovered on the Chukotsk Peninsula and in the Maritime Province as well.

Lode and reef gold deposits are as yet but superficially investigated and it is impossible to make any estimate regarding their reserves. To the present time, vein gold has been worked in but few locations, such as, for instance, the well known "Zolotaya Gora" (Gold Mountain) belonging to Baron E. Aminoff, in the Amur Province, and Askold Island near Vladivostok. P. Polevoy, the geologist, comes to the conclusion that the reef gold reserves of the Russian Far East are decidedly secondary to those of placer gold.

With regard to the vein gold prospects, the author wishes to draw the attention to the *Jurassic conglomerate*, which have rather vast extension in Amur province and—what is important—*very often contain considerable quantities of gold*, so far as has been ascertained by assaying the ore, as much as 5 zolotniks of gold to 100 poods of ore, that is—12 dwts 22.9 gr. per cb. yard or 8 dwts 12.1 gr. per long ton or U. S. $. 7.85 per short ton. Baron E. Aminoff, well known Russian mining engineer, who is responsible for the first prospectings of conglomerates, imparted to the author the following valuable informations: 1/. Gold-bearing Jurassic conglomerates on them Djalinda, tributary of the Urkan, containing 2 zolotniks 80 dolies per 100 poods of ore or 7 dwts 8.2 gr. per cb. yard or 4 dwts 19.6 gr. per long ton or U. S. $. 4.43 per short ton. 2./ The Russian geologist Ivanoff mentions the discovery in the vicinity of Zeya-Town of a conglomerate boulder which being assayed proved to contain as much as 5 zolotniks of gold to 100 poods of ore or U. $. 7.85 to a short ton. 3/ Of much interest for the further study is the region lower of Zeya-Town, where a stretch of conglomerate traverses the Zeya River. Placer gold found there and constantly worked by spoilers in the banks of the river evidently originates from the continued destruction of the conglomerates by the powerful stream of the Zeya.

There are at the present time over fifty gold bearing regions known in the Russian Far East. Some of these have not yet been touched by exploitation. Sundry of them have been abandoned following the discovery of the new ones, richer and more accessible, regardless of the fact that plenty of gold still remained unextracted. New regions are being continually discovered at present and the possibility of further momentous discoveries was once more proved by the finding in 1922-23 in the Yakutsk Province of the remarkably rich Tommot region, which, however, due to its geographical position, may be included in the Russian Far East when speaking of gold.

A considerable literature exists in connection with the gold industry of the Russian Far East. In this chapter the author limits himself merely to brief data, the majority of which is derived from various works of P. I. Polevoy, who is a prominent authority on geology and questions relative to mining in this Russian Far Eastern territory. Since the gold industry of the Russian Far East has not yet returned to its pre-war level, Polevoy has based his outline on the year 1915, when over 7500 mines and claims were registered in it, shown in detail in the following table:

Table 4.

Alluvial gold mines in operation.....	441
Surveyed mines, not yet operated, but with working permits already taken out ("otvody").....	1.353
Claims registered for prospecting.....	5.743
Total.....	7.537

An analysis of these is of interest, illustrating, as it does, the backward nature of the gold industry of the Russian Far East. Of the 411 mines worked, only seven were worked by dredges, and in eleven mines only was machinery of any kind put to use. The man-power, work administrated by mine owners, so-called "Khoziaysky raboty", was employed in 33 mines, while in all the other 397 mines the most backward form, the so-called "Zolotnichny raboti", or tri bute method was in vogue. Tabulated, this data may be presented as follows:

Table 5

Nature of Mines.	Number.
Dredging enterprises.....	7
Hydraulic „	2
Excavators	2
"Khoziaysky raboty".....	33
Total number of more or less organized mines	44
"Zolotninchny raboty".....	397
Total	441

The combined output of all these enterprises in the period of normal exploitation for, the year 1915, was 1.300 poods or 24,570 kgrs of gold, although only 72 poods of this total production fell to the share of mechanically equipped mines. These figures eloquently speak of the criminally backward nature of the gold industry in the Russian Far East, even in normal pre war times. This is the reason why the Russian Far East, rich as it is has been yielding nearly ten times less gold than Transvaal. It is generally conceded that if the mines in the Russian Far East were modernly equipped, they could produce as much gold as is yielded by Transvaal, i. e. some 250.000—280.000 kilogramms, as opposed to the 24.000—25.000 hitherto produced.

It is roughly estimated that approximately Gold Roubles 100.000 000 have been sunk in the gold mining industry of the Russian Far East, on which capital the Russian gold mining industry gave, according to the reckoning made by Polevoy, an annual profit, average for all the enterprises of the Russian Far East, of 4,7%. All government taxes and duties formed, according to the same reckoning, 7,2% of that profit.

Concerning the quantity of gold produced in the Russian Far East, prior to studying figures, it must be said that official statistics of the Mining administration and the data furnished by government gold smelting laboratories invariably differ. During the latter years of pre-war times the data regarding the smelting of gold in laboratories was closer to the actuality. The official figures of the mining administration were invariably considerably lower than the actual production and, according to Polevoy, comprised only *one third*, if not even *one fourth*, of the actual gold output. The chief reason for this was the general backward nature of the organization of gold mining, which permitted extensive concealing of gold both by the workmen of the so-called "zolotnichnie raboty" system, from the companies and by the companies from the Government. Moreover, a certain amount of gold was continually smuggled into China.

(*To be continued next week*)

Chinese Customs Cancel One-Third-Reduction Feature of Frontier Duty Rates

Under the heading of "Chinese Customs After New Prize," The Japanese-owned *Manchuria Daily News*, published at Dairen, in its issue of February 26 gives some details of the cancellation by the Chinese Customs authorities of the reduction of duties formerly allowed on frontier trade, and incidentally comments: "What the Japanese authorities are going to do is not yet given, but unless we can take the Japanese authorities there (Chientao) for irredeemable fools, which we trust they are not, the new instructions must be resisted for all they are worth." The Japanese rely on an old Sino-Japanese avreement concerning duty on Japanese railway goods imported oger the Korean border into Manchuria, signed at Peking May 29, 1913, by which the duties were reduced by one-third. The Chientao and Antung Customs Commissioners were instructed by the Inspector-General at Shanghai on February 25 to discontinue the one-third reduction starting from the following day. Consul-General Hayashi at Mukden has filed a protest with Chang Hsueh-liang.

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

(*Continued from page 79*)

—Shantung Provincial assembly orders all peasants found growing opium to be severely dealt with.—West Lake products exhibition postponed to be held in June at Hangchow.—Executive Yuan warns Mongolian Committee against Japanese machinations in both Manchuria and Mongolia.—Sir Frederick Whyte's appointment as advisor at Nanking confirmed.—C. E. C. committee announces that Third National Kuomintang congress at Nanking March 15 will be opened with due ceremony.—Gen. Liu Chien-nien sends telegram to Central Government from Chefoo urging Government to lodge strong protest with Japan against Japanese participation in Chang Chung-chang's "come-back" in Shantung.—Sun Fo in public speech states that Kuomintang is passing a most critical period at present.

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Taken together, these treaties mark the beginning of a new era in China's treaty relations. The documents thus are invaluable as records and for reference purposes.

The full official texts of these treaties will be issued in pamphlet form by *The Peking Leader*. These will be on sale at the following prices, which include postage:

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The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	361	1.11
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	100⅜	5.97
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	87⅜	5.39
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	95	6.90
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	105⅜	6.57
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	81	7.57
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	85	4.71
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1, 2000	77½	6.47
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	90	6.85
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	95¼	5.37
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	93⅜	6.49
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	86½	7.11
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1, 1949	102⅛	7.26
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	93⅛	6.48
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	91¼	8.54
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	104¼	5.53
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1, 1953	103	5.28
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	87	6.50
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	107⅞	6.30
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105½	6.50
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	84¼	7.23
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	88	7.89
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	91⅛	6.78
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	85	7.15
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	87⅛	7.24
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	97	7.27
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	100¼	6.44
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	93½	7.03
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	91⅛	6.65
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	90	6.25
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	102½	5.80
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	97 (Bid)	6.87
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	85¾	7.14
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	99⅜	6.02
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	93⅞	5.39
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	88	6.89
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	93	6.58
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	94⅜	7.02
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	93	7.13
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	91⅛	6.75
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	104	4.89
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	87	7.15
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	85	7.06
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	83⅛	7.22
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	45	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	98	6.12
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock	85	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	85	4.71
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	79½	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	89	7.86
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	100	7.00
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	81⅝	——
Andes Coper Mining Co.		Common Stock	65½	——
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Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	48¾	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	39⅛	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	78½	——
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United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	89½	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 6th March 1929,

Exchange:—Since the issue of our last circular the price of Bar Silver in London has declined from 26d. for spot and 26 1/16d. for two months forward delivery to 25 15/16d. for spot and forward respectively. The price in New York is quoted to-day at 56¼ cents per oz, as against 56⅜ cents a week ago.

The volume of business transacted during the week, as regards exports and imports, has been moderate. Heavy selling in the early part of the week by local speculators caused a sharp decline in the Yen rate, which at one time reached the low level of 70½d., but yesterday afternoon a sudden reaction took place and the Yen rose to 71 1/16d., with a corresponding decline in the sterling and gold dollar rates Apprehensions of political disturbances and a feeling of general unrest has been the chief cause of the recent firmness in the local market.

The Central Bank of China sustained a small run on its note issue yesterday, but all requirements were duly met, and the movement is not considered to be of importance.

An uncertain feeling prevails at the close of the market to-day, with the following rates being available for near delivery, T/T on London 2/6 1/16d., T/T on New York 61 5/16d., Yens 71⅜.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 81,781,000 an increase of Tls. 1,538,000

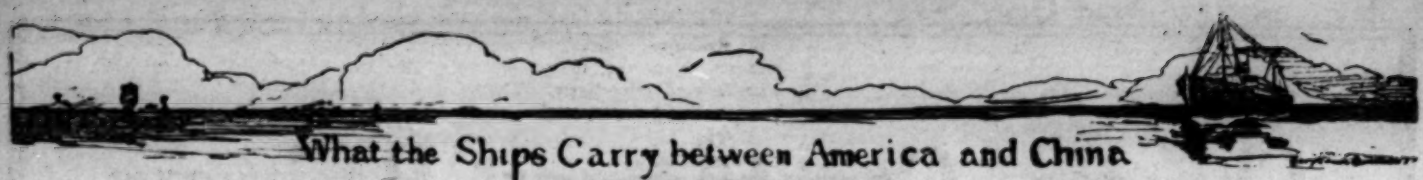
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 109,970,000 an increase of $1,900,000

Estimated value Tls. 160,959,000 as against Tls. 111,937,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Feb. 28	Friday Mar. 1	Saturday Mar. 2	Monday Mar. 4	Tuesday Mar. 5	Wed., Mar. 6
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	2/6.487	2/6⅛	2/6⅛	2/6¼	2/6⅛	2/6⅛	2/6⅛
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16	2/6 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾
T/T India	168.950	169	169	169¼	169¼	169¼	169¼
T/T France	1,577.500	1580	1580	1580	1580	1580	1580
T/T N. Y.	61.681	61¾	61¾	61 ⅞	61¾	61¾	61¾
T/T Demand		61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
T/T Hamburg		260	260	260	260	260	260
T/T H'kong	78.962	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
T/T Japan	73.406	72⅞	72¾	72¾	72½	71⅞	72¼
T/T Batavia	153.817	154	154	154	154	154	154
T/T Straits	91.500	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s 8/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.487	2/8½	2/8½	2/8¼	2/8⅛	2/8⅛	2/8⅛
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8⅜	2/8⅜	2/8⅜	2/8⅜	2/8⅜	2/8⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/8.800	2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,647.500	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650
4 m/s N.Y. Lcs	64.931	65	65	65	65	65	65
4 m/s ,, Doc	—	65⅛	65⅛	65½	65½	65½	65½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	25 15/16	26⅛	26	26	26	25 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.56¼	G.$.56⅜	G.$.56¼	G.$.56¼	G.$ 56½	G.$.56¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chau ping) 978 touch)	Tls. 353.00	Tls 354.00	Tls. 353.00	Tls. 348.00	Tls. 350.00	Tls. 350
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.8375	71.85	71.845	71.9	71.9625	71.925
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	Nil	Nil	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 124.24
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 485¼
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6
,, 4 ,,	5 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11⅜
,, 6 ,,	5 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/9 15/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Mar. Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1

CITY OF MANDALAY, Jan. 7.
From U. S. A.

Iron, Old	Pls.	773
Iron, Galvanized: Pipes	,,	616
Iron, Ungalvanized: Pipes	,,	891
Iron, Wire Shorts	,,	1,216
Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Cables	,,	2,533
Angles	,,	833
Bars and Screws	,,	521
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	28
Tinned Plates Scraps	,,	378
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	3,661
Lead–foil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	1,290
Grease	,,	238
Paper, Coated	,,	1,473
Petrolatum	,,	86
Starch, Corn	,,	630
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	18,649
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	225
Wax, Paraffin	,,	62
Motor–cycles	Pcs.	1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	67,572

MARGARET DOLLAR, Jan. 8.
From U. S. A.

Paper, Common Printing	Pls.	4,614
Paper, Wrapping	,,	2,898
Newspapers, Old	,,	3,923
Cigarettes	Mille	60,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	25,971
Timber, Softwood:		
Flooring	Sup.ft.	319,327
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	350,610

PRESIDENT Taft Jan. 11.
To U. S. A.

Tea, Black, Congou	Pls.	1
Tea, Black, other kinds	,,	11
Tea, Green, Gunpowder	,,	215
Tea, Green, Young Hyson	,,	41
Tea, Green, other kinds	,,	2
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White	Bls.	10
Silk Piece Goods	,,	8,98
Silk Waste, Refuse	Bls.	86
Brassware	,,	279.49
Bristles, Assorted	,,	26
Chinaware, Fine	,,	174
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	2
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	56
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	122
Feathers, Duck	,,	128
Oil, Wood	,,	159
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	13,746
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	443
Woodware	,,	206
Wool, Sheep's	,,	11
Skins, Dog, Tanned	Pcs.	221
Skins, Lamb, Tanned	,,	4,986
Skins, Kid	,,	2,294
Skins, Moufflon	,,	1,844
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	,,	1,186
Fans, Straw	,,	692

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Jan. 11.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	3
Zinc Sheets	,,	20
Borax	,,	554
Glue	,,	34
Leather Sole	,,	62
Milk, Evaporated	,,	577
Oranges, Fresh	,,	22
Soda Ash	,,	840
Sugar, of Milk	,,	300
Sugar, Refined	,,	73
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	16,273
Cigarettes	Mille	3,250
Lemons, Fresh	,,	132
Motor–cars	Pcs.	8
Motor–cycles	,,	2
Motor–trucks	,,	8
Motor–cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	2,960
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	645,565

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Jan. 11.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls.	670
Yellow, Hankow	Bls.	5
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls.	16
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Chefoo	Bls.	10.
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls.	135
Silk Piece Goods	,,	18.01
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	16.20
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	951
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	101
Feathers, Duck	,,	283
Rhubarb	,,	50
Skins, Rabbit, Tanned	Pcs.	999
Skins, Sheep, Tanned	,,	9,374
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	8,000

SHELTON, Jan. 12.
From U. S. A.

Iron Hoops, Old	Pls.	82
Iron Scrap, Spring	,,	278
Timber:		
Caseboard	Sup.ft.	266,615
Ordinary, Sawn:		
Oregon Pine	,,	1,978,990
Laths	,,	1,035,000

GOLDEN STAR, Jan. 14.
From U. S. A.

Asphalt	Pls.	334
Asphaltum	,,	6,510
Grease, Lubricating	,,	388
Shrimps, Dried	,,	39
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,071
Gasolene, Mineral, in Case	Galls.	30,005
Gasolene, Mineral, in bulk	,,	20,460
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	260,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	129,083
Oil, Transformer	,,	500
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	1,250

MIKASA MARU, Jan. 17.
From U. S. A.

Leather, Calf	Pls.	4

ANNISTON CITY Jan. 18.
From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	2,025 Pls. 10,754

ELKHORN, Jan. 18.
From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	4,800 Pls. 16,015
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,343
Sulphur, Refined	,,	339

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 18891-18990 March 6.

Market-Can not make much Business done, 4,300,000 Shares. headway with such high money.

STOCK	Wed. Jan. 2	Monday Mar. 4	Thurs. Mar. 5
Allied Chemical & Dye (Com.)	255	290	292
American Can (Common)	112⅛	119⅛	118⅛
American Smelting	292	119⅜	117⅜
American Telephone & Tel. (Com.)	195	216¼	215
American Tobacco "B"	178½	175½	174¼
Armour & Co. "A"	17⅞	15¼	15⅛
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	83½	None	None
Anaconda Copper	118½	152⅛	158½
Andes Copper		65¼	65¼
Baltimor & Ohio		130	131
Bank of Montreal	395	370	371
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	88	101¾	100⅞
Calumet & Hecla	48⅛	58⅛	57½
Campe Corp.	100	None	97
Canadian Pacific Railway	245¾	252⅜	250½
Cavanaugh Dobbs	None	39	39⅛
Chrysler	133¼	111½	111½
Consolidated Gas of New York	108¼	110⅜	108⅛
Coty Incorporated	76	66½	66¼
Curtis Flying Service		23¾	23¾
Davison Chemical	62	61⅛	62⅜
Dry Docks		21½	21⅛
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Com.)	504	183	180
Eastman Kodak	182¾	None	184
General Electric Co.	245¼	238	237
General Motors	192⅞	82¼	81½
General Railway Signal (Com.)	102½	107⅛	106⅜
Gold Dust	146	73	72
Goodrich Rubber		97⅛	96¼
Granby Consolidated	91	93	92
Haygart	48	64⅜	63
International Cement (Common)	95⅛	94⅛	96
International Match, Pfd.	95⅝	91	91
International Nickel (Common)	45⅞	61½	62
International Printers Ink	59½	57½	57
International Products Corp. (Com)	13	None	11½
Kelvinator	16¾	15¾	15½
Kennecott Copper	158	93	94
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	92⅞	91¾	92
Lorillard Company (Common)	25⅜	24⅞	24¼
Mack Trucks	111¼	108	107
Madison Square Garden	21½	22⅝	22¼
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	67⅞	84	85½
National Dairy Products	128	132	129½
Nevada Consolidated Coppor		58⅞	59½
New York Central Railroad		195	195
Norfolk & Western		197	196¼
North American Aviation		16	15⅝
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	54	57¼	56½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Com)	151¼	143¾	142
Paramount Lasky		65	64¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	78⅛	79⅛	78⅜
Phillips Petroleum	46½	38⅞	38¼
Radio Corporation	394¼	394	388
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	157	60	61
Shell Union Oil		27⅜	26⅞
Southern Pacific Railway		132¾	131⅛
Standard Gas & Electric (Com)	87	91⅛	90⅝
Standard Oil of New Jersey	54¼	48⅝	49⅜
Standard Oil of New York	44⅞	39¼	39⅛
Texas Corporation (Common)	67⅞	59	59
Texas Gulf Sulphur	81	74	74⅛
Timken Roller Bearing	148¾	82	83⅞
Trans-America Corp.		136⅛	136
Union Carbide	206⅞	214¼	212
Union Pacific Railroad (Com)	218½	228⅞	227
U. S. Inter. Security Pfd.	100	None	96
United States Leather "A"	59¼	51	None
United States Realty & Imp Co.	84	95⅜	95⅛
United States Rubber (Pfd)		87½	87
United States Steel	162¾	186¼	184⅝
Vanadium Oil		123	121
Vanadium Corp.	103	106½	105½
Westinghouse Elec. (Com)	143	154¾	152⅞
Willys Overland Co.	34	31¼	30⅛
Wright Aeronautical	270	275	266¼

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokan hsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-ankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

CHEVROLET

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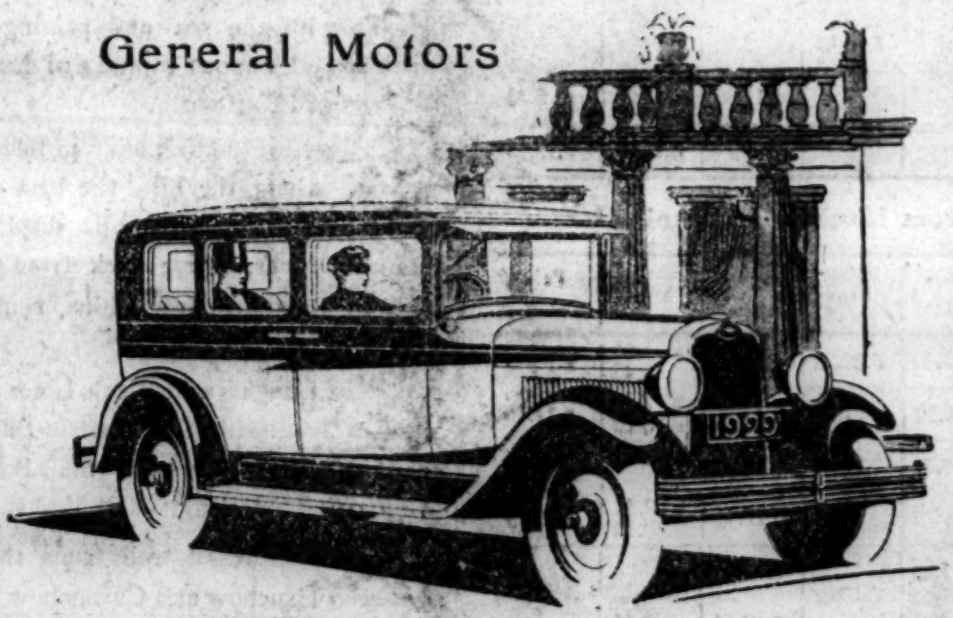
The tremendous popularity of the improved Chevrolet is due to its low initial cost, economical operation, smart appearance and riding comfort.

Especially noteworthy are the fuel economy and the low repair expenses which make Chevrolet truly the car of "Economical Transportation."

General Motors



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